he Maskillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI-NO. 12.

MASSILLON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 7, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 1,492.

Vissellen Time Tables. CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING HALLBOAD. North. 8 683 a.m. 4 8 37 p.m.. No. 8 6 83 a. m. No. 5 6 88 a. m. No. 6 6 88 a. m. No. 1 9 85 a. m. No. 1 9 85 a. m. No. 6 7 82 p. m. No. 6 7 82 p. m. Local 10 15 a. m. Local 10 15 a. m. wherling a lake erie railway. North. Bouth. No. 4 8 00 a, m. No. 8 7 52 a,m No. 6 1 05 p, m. No. 6 1 20 p,r No. 8 5 30 p, m. No. 7 6 35 p,m Local 8 10 a, m. Local 2 20 p,m PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO. GOING KAST

.....Daily..... GOING WEST Daily except Sunday 5 50 a. m

Daily 10 58

Daily except Sunday 10 13 a. m

Daily except Sunday 5 17 p. m

Daily except Sunday 8 45 a. m

Daily except Sunday 5 49 p. m.

8:20 a. m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielheun's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Eric street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Eric street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohlo.
Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashler. RIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, Present: C. Steese Cashier.

CICAR MANUFACTURERS.

HIL BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesase and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory s store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUCCISTS.

T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

FURNITURE. JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Un dertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. L. HENRY NOLD,
Physician and Surgeon.
MASSILLON, O.
Tanto 9 p. m. No. 96 West Tremont Street. MASSILLON, O. Office Hours—8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 7.30 to 9 p. m.

DR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 8 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

P. E. SEAMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office huurs, 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Rudolph's

Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick Near corner of Main and Erie streets Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES. RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith aron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-tures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bot-les, Flasks, &c.

MASSILION IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and Genral Iron Structures.

CROCERIES.

ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. For-warding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware-nouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY OEHLER, desier in Stoves, Tinware House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5. West Main street.

CARD.

PATRITS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventious, trade marks, designs,

expeditions and on reasonable terms.

W. A. Redmond,

Late examining corps, U.S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U.S. and Foreign patents. No 651 F.

street, N.W. Washington, D.C. Send for cir-

An Ordinance

Fo provide a system of sewerage, and create a board of commissioners of sewers, for the city of Massillon, Ohio. SECTION 1 The it or lained by the City Council of Masslion, Ohio that in its opinion it is necessary to provide a system of sewerage and draftinge forced by the

for said city Sec. 2 Be it further ord uned, that the con-Src. 2. Be it further ordained, that the construction, maintainance and cleaning of the sewers of said eity shall be under the care of a board to be called the Commissioners of Sewers, consisting of five members, as be appointed by the Mayor, subject to the contribution of the Commerci, one of which shall be appointed for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for the evens, and thereafter one shall be appointed each year to serve for the term of five years.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, that it shall be the duty of said commissioners of sewers to de-

SEC 3. Be it turring ordained, that it shall be the duty of said commissioners of sewers in devise and form, or cause to be devised and formed, a plan of sewerage and dramage for the whole city of Massillon, and said commissioners of sewers shall have all the powers, and perform all the duties required of a hourd of improvements, in der the statutes of Ohio, in respect to sewers, drains and ditches, and all such further and other duties and powers as are conferred upon such boards by the statutes of Ohio.

This ordinence shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and legal publication.

Passed this 20th day of Anous 4. D., 1888.

CHAS, E. JARVIS, President.

J. R. WHITE, Clerk.

J. R. WHITE, Clerk.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manuer.

Diptheria is epidemic at Athens, O. Judge Thurman goes to Newark, O., Sepambar 8.

Fire destroyed the creamery works at Lebmon, Ind. The Crow Creek Indians have nearly all

signed the treaty. Care killed Clark Drais, deaf mute, near Washington, C. H., O. Mrs. Robert McClintock was killed by &

passing engine at Delphi, Ind. The Chicago Irish-American club will visit

Gan. Harrison September 15. T. C. Yates, a desperado, was killed by a

mob in the Chickssaw nation. Twenty-five new cases of yellow fever at

Jacksonville Sunday, with two deaths. Wellsville, O., has gone back on its name

and declared in favor of the whisky bottle. The Sunday law was strictly enforced at Cleveland Sunday. Not a saloon was open.

Six men and a woman were arrested at Pittsburg for robbing wholesale grocery Tom Ruse, the murderer of Charley Marks,

at Kokomo, Ind., has been arrested in Dakota.

The National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers will meet at Indianapolis in fourth annual convention. Paulding county frog factory and malaria

trust, otherwise denomitated the state canal and reservoir, sold for \$14,000. Professor Holbrook, of the Lebanon nor-

mal school, is negotiating for the removal of his pedagogue plant to Hamilton, O. Sheridan McNeilan shot Miss Viola Grooms

at a Sunday school celebration at Dunkinsville, O., because she would not promenade with him.

Robert Hartpence, tried for the killing of William Drum at Indianapolis, was found guilty and given two years to be sorry behind the bara

The Wabash, Ind., coroner declares that there is something darker than a mere accident in the drowning of Daniel Martin in five feet of water.

Labor Day was observed in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore and Cincinnati by grand street parades of various labor organizations.

Three of the oldest citizens of Lafayette, Ind., died Saturday-John H. Newman, a brewer; Caleb R. Scudder, an undertaker; Simon Killions, a retired merchant.

At Vincennes, Ind., Miss Anna Ball and R. D. Long created a sensation and some profanity by routing out the deputy clerk and Presbyterian minister for a midnight marriage.

Owingsville, Kv., had a local option law before her legislative representative secured a new charter annulling it. There is great indignation among the people and rejoicing among the saloonkeepers.

Mass Hattie Scoville, of Poland, O., yearned for unlimited wealth, and has made sure of it by eloping just before the frozen water-pipe crop is ripe with a married plumber named Charles Allear.

County teachers met in solemn conclave at Crawfordsville, Ind., and resolved to quit "chawing" the demoralizing gum and nicotine, to be temperate, toe the mark, and get right down to the plain shooting of the young

Frank Mosen, a Spring Valley, O., boy with a long tongue and abbreviated intellect. is cited to appear before the 'squire and have a reef taken in his lingual apparatus to the extent of \$500 and six months' imprisonment, all for circulating a slanderous story about Miss Ella Luce

New Bremen, O., as ...uminated by natural cas. Au effort is being made to get up a regatta

on the Ohio. Two thousand Knights Templar paraded

in Cleveland Tuesday. The Ancient Order of United Workmen of

Ohio are in session at Hamilton.

Frederick Bock and wife, of Tiffin, O., celebrated their golden wedding Tuesday.

Ignatius Donnelly has been nominated for governor of Minnesota by the Labor party. Dr. M. H. Boreland, a prominent physician of Pittsburg, committed suicide with coca-

The Springfield Daily Democrat will make its appearance in the Champion City Mon-

The American and the Southern Dental essociations are still in joint session at Louisville

John Brown was given a life sentence in the penitentiary for murder by a Greenup,

Ky., jury. Peter Head, of Harrodsburg, Ky., was filled with buckshot by an unknown assassin

near his home. Dr. Nathaniel Field, who obtained the charter for Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1859, died

in that city Tuesday. Fostoria, O., is to have the only calcine glass factory in the United States. A com-

pany has been organized. A fifteen-months-old child was suffocated at Flemingsburg, Ky., by being caught be-

tween the bedstead and wall. McLaughlin, the famous jockey, has been released by the Dwyer brothers for whom he

has been riding for twelve years. Winners at Monmouth park races: Levelo,

Favordale Colt, Los Angeles, Grizette, Rupert, Grenndier, Radiant and Mentinore. D. S. Kellicott, of Buffalo, has been elected to the chair of zoology at the Ohio state

university, vice Professor Tuttle, resigned. Farmer John M. Rosser was found dead at the bottom of a coal shaft near Youngstown, O. Accidentally fell into it, proba-

George W. Sullivan and Martha Morgan, inmates of the almshouse of Ruthsburg, Md eloped Sullivan left a wife in the alms house. The Ohio Millers' association met at Maus-

field, O , perfected their district organizations and discussed numerous important James Royse, of Mitchell, Ind., was so un-

balanced by palousy that he skipped with his two boys and \$1,200, leaving his wife half crazy with guist. Jimmie Campbell, of Seventh Ohio dis-

triet, has given way to John M. Pattison, a prominent Democrat of Clermont, in the congression il race. Charles Brown, a famous burglar, who made great han's at Jeffersonville, Ind.;

Cleveland and Michigan City, has been re-

leased from the Indianapolis jail.

Dr. H. W. McLaughim, of Curster, O. has returned home to face an irat crowd, which charges him with a criminal ascendi on Mrs. James Partlow, one of his patients. Mrs. Annie Roush, of Letart, O., is the head of probably the largest family in the United States. She is one hundred and one

rears of age, and has 504 living descendants

Agam Miller was cut to places by a cable car at Chicago.

The American Pharmaceutical convention is in session at Detroit.

Fire almost swept away the village of Farmersville, O, Monday.

Daniel Martin was drowned at Wabash, Ind., while fixing a trout line. The pioneers of Shelby county, Ohio, had

a highly successful reunion Monday at Sid-The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton rail-

road carried 2,200 people to Cincinnati Sun-Lathrop Woodworth and Samuel Kennon,

Ohio farmers, were killed by a train near Erie, Pa. Mrs. Ed. Jones and child were seriously burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove

at Springfield, O. William D. Miller, a plow maker near Springfield, O, assigned. Assets about \$8,000; habilities \$10,000.

Hon. Lewis Hallman, of Bloomington, Ind., died Monday, aged seventy-six. He was commissioner of agriculture under Lin-Adams Express office, at Bellville, near

Parkersburg, W. Va., was burglarized of all its contents, the tnieves even taking a barrel of flour. Gen. Streight stands up in the Hoosier

capital and calls all men to witness that he is not for Cleveland, all reports to the contrary notwitustanding. The coroner of Middletown, O., finds that Mrs Sarah Dine perished from the effects of

a pistol shot fired by Charles Rise with malice aforethought. At Peru, Ind., Abraham Brown, colored, flattened a builet against the ebony brow of William Woodford, because the latter called

upon Brown's lady love. Mike Ford became intoxicated, laid down on the railroad track at Crawfordsville, Ind., to sleep and was waked up by a freight

train walking over his left leg. J. W. Hopely, of Bucyrus, O., has a bieyele made of ramiods and gun barrels. It is unnecessary to state that it goes off in good style with two felloes on it. White man Yount cut the throat of John

Woolfolk, colored, at Frankfort, Ky., and a mob, which organized to murder the murderer, beat up two officers in its vain The Methodist church of Lockland and Wyoming voted in favor of offering its en-

Cincinnati Methodist Episcopal conference next year. The boot and shoe establishment of Jacob Greneline at Louisville is a sole-less corporation. By years of strict attention to business the proprietor has succeeded in making

a \$10,000 assignment.

ture yellow legged chicken crop to secure the

Private Frank Heft, of Company B, Seventeenth regiment, died of hart disease at Camp Sheridan, Ohio. He was taken sick while reading a letter from home, in which his mother expressed a fear that she would never see him again. A shortage of over \$3,000 has been discov-

ered in the city treasurer's office of Lafay-

ette, Ind. Yet the late incumbent, Bar Mc-

Cuteneon, who died last month, was so popular that even his bondsmen hesitated to condemn him therefor. An organ at the residence of J. C. Maddox, at Montpelier, Ind., played a tune without visible assistance. It taken as a warning, and shortly afterwads the news came

that a relative had been thrown from a horse and seriously injured. Editor French, of the Lafayette, Ind., was annoyed on stenning from a train to find Policeman Crusey walking Spanish up and down his spinal column, all because a personal reference in French's editorial column didn't suit the

bobby. The next meeting of the American Pharmaceutical association will be held in San Francisco. George W. Kennedy's report on membership showed that 1,257 druggists in good standing now belong to the association. T. W. Alexander's report on finances showed \$11,347,52 in the endowment funds.

Sam. Scanlan, the well known ex-fireman and politician of Louisville, shot his wife three times, and then, placing the smoking revolver in his own mouth, fired a bullet through his brain. No special cause for the deed is known beyond the fact that Scanlan had been on a protracted spree, and that his wife was formerly a well known courtesau of Louisville. A brother of Scanlan's came to the same end in St. Paul about a month

Damaged air brakes made a bad railroad break at Lima, O. Two trains on the Lake Erie and Pan-Handle were made into tooth-

By the accidental discharge of a pistol at Johnson City, Tenn., John Crumbley fatally shot Will Bowers. Both are prominent citi-

zens of that place. At Canton, O., Emanuel Rollant Iaid down on the railroad track and deliberately watched the coming train until it brought

the death he longed for. At Owingsville, Ky., William Dyer was found guilty of robbing Clayton Brothers' store, at Salt Lick, and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

Tuesday as a gang of men were on a new highway at Monroe, Vt., an embaukment fell, and Henry Bedell, William McKay and William Vane were killed.

Henry Hedrick and Marion Ferrand were instantly killed at Lithopolis, O., by the breaking of a bridge with the traction engine which they were driving. Horaco Atkins, an engineer at an iron

furnance at Ensley City, Ala, whole oiling his machinery was caught by the fly wheel and literally ground into a pulp-Fire at Sin Diego, Call, burned business

property to the extent of \$550,000. Kinubes & Levi, wholesale grovers, lose half the amount. Total insurances, \$190,000 Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal conference

n session at Mount Etna, Ind., decided by a vote of 27 to 7 that they would give their political support to the Adam's als ticket Western Union telegraph men along the Lake Shore road have referred official orders

It is a choice between cutting the lines or the muon G. N. W. Stringer's bees had a high old time by imbiling ten gallons of boiled down eider in seven hours. This kind of stories is made up while the customer waits at Mar-

to withdraw from the telegraphers' union.

tin's Fairy, O A man giving his name as Charles Morris son and his home as Michigan, hared a horse Monday night for a little drive. Officers are | States held exclusive jurisdiction over it. hunting for him

Mrs. Thurman is president of a Democratic Ladies' club, organized for the purpose of presenting a banner to the county which shall show the largest Democratic gain over the vote cast for Towell last year

THEY HOPE IT'S A BLUFF.

WHAT CANADA MAY DO IN CASE OF ACTIVE RÉTALIATION.

Proceedings of the Dominion Cabinet Council Strengously Guarded By the Ministers-Hon. Erastus Wiman Favors Closer Commercial Relations.

OTTAWA, Out., Sept. 6.—The ministers of the crown are as mute as oysters, positively refusing to speak of what occurred at the cabinet council. From another source, in confidence of the government, it is learned that a hot discussion took place on the attitute which Canada should assume on the retaliation question. MacDonald takes the ground that Canada

cannot now recede from the position she has taken on the fishery commission, and that by bolding a tight grip now, matters will settle themselves amicably after the presidential alection. Sir John stated that should Cleveland is-

sue a retaliation proclamation it would give the imperial unity idea thirty years growth, and would weld together the different nationalities in Canada, with the single exception of the Irish.

The Hon. John Costigan held to the idea that if Canada conceded the three-mile headland privilege claimed by American fishermen and the right of free transhipment for all catches. all difficulties would be overcome, and counselled that overtures be made to the American government to that effect. He illustrated the position of Canada going into a trade war with the United States, which he said would be like that of a man knocking down a stone wall with a boiled carrot. The country could not stand the experiment.

The St. Clair Flats canal question received careful consideration. It was thought if the Dominion laid claim to that which is clearly in Canadian territory it might have the effect of bringing the president to his senses. A claim of this kind would mean a great deal to the states, and might cause them to hestitate before putting the proposed retaliation into effect. If retaliation is enforced, there is no doubt that this claim will be made. What the result would be is difficult to say. That the canal is partly on Canadian soil there can be no doubt, but that the states will be willing to allow the claim is not so certain.

That hostilities might ensue is possible. It is the general opinion, though, that if the government once made a claim as a result of effected retaliation it would see the matter to the end The Dominion public works department has sent to Washington for the latest maps, showing the boundary line claimed by the United States in the vicinity of the St. Clair Flats canal. Considerable correspondence is going on with a view of putting on record evidence that the canal is on British territory and renewing diplomatic negotiations wherein Canada never withdrew its claim to the land.

The department has evidence of British settlers who first informed the government that the American canal was being built on British territory, and who hauled down the stars and stripes on the completion of the canal and sent up the union jack instead. Old maps show that certainly part of the site of the canal is British ground Reports of the surveying party sent on receipt of notice from settlers gave the measurements all bringing the canal on the British side of the line. "Transhipment in bond" was a hard not to make any concessions for the purpose of having this embargo removed, hoping that the proposed measure may be only a bluff or only an election maneuver.

No action was taken in the matter of canal tolls. It is believed that some interesting announcement on the retaliation question will shortly be made. The ministers refuse to speak, and the government organ Empire merely remarks that the meeting was held. There is something below the surface which

all break out soon. Favors Clo-er Commercial Relations.

St. Thomas, Ont., Sept. 6.-At a harvest nome picnic given under the auspices of the East Elgin Farmers' institute, at Port Stanley, Hon. Erastus Wiman spoke in favor of closer commercial relations, between Canada and the United States In the course of his address he said that the discussion of Cana. dian affairs in the United States occupied more and more attention, but nothing had been settled, and the prospect was that nothing would be settled for some time. The fact that Canada was a part of the British empire enabled politicians bidding for the Irish vote to use the important questions involved for party purposes; but this was not an unmixed evil, provided it raised the ques-

tion to one of prime importance. Diplomacy had failed to settle the fishery trouble, retaliation would fail. There must be some way soon found to peaceably and profitably arrange matters. The sumplest way was the best. The Canadian people would not consent to annexation. The more immediately practical plan which commends itself to business men is to unite the two countries commercially by a uniform tariff, thus putting the customs line around the continent instead of across The result would be an enlarged market both for United States manufactures and Canadian products. It was singular that the politicians had not seen the availability of this plan to burt English manufacturers, and thus please the Irisb constituencies

These and other considerations iel Mr. Wiman to believe that the idea of commermal umon and partnersup between the two countries would in due time of Val. Those who look for political union current object to commercial union as a premii nary step, while those who dis ipprove pontical union will find in trade paranersuspand too advan faces of a coser relation, when it the disadvant iges they dread

Knows Whereof He Speaks.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 6 Schator Scott. Inte secretary of state, said theself might that the fass the Dominion government was making in Trying commute a joint concership in the 8t. Crin. Pets emal was absurd in the extreme, as even it Canadian tecritory had been encremed mon in its eistruction, the caust or channel was built with the consent of the Currian government, which, not until years intervened. made any remonstrance. In signing the Washington treaty of 1871 the Dominion government, he says, repognized the right | turn to Ambre) of the United States to concede to Canada the use of the St Clair Fluts canal, which dearly establishes, the fact that in the opinof Butett & Washburn, at Shelbyvills, Ind. I can of the Dominion government the United

> Massachusetts Democrats. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 6.-William E. Russell, mayor of Cambridge, has been nominated for governor by the Democratic state convention.

INDIAN NEWS.

Mow Progress at the Crow Creek Agency. Another Outbreak Feared in Utah. CROW CREEK AGENCY, Dak., Sept. 6.-Bunday passed quietly at the agency, nothing of importance occuring. The commissioners had decided to hold no more councils here, but owing to the request of Dog Back, a prominent chief, another c ouncil was held Monday evening. Several of the chiefs who are opposed reiterated what they had before stated and declared that they could not sign. Mr. Cleveland further explained the ball, stating that those who already have land in severalty outside of the proposed new reservation could still hold it under this act. A number of Indians who are so situated were previously opposed, supposing that they would have to abandon their homes, but this explanation was perfectly satisfactory to

When Dog Back arose to address the council White Ghost and his followers quietly left. Dog Back made a good speech for the bill, and at the conclusion approached and signed. The council then adjourned to the headquarters of the commissioners, where, in compliance with the request of many Indians who had already signed, Judge Wright delivered a speech explaining the effect of the measure. The speech strengthened the friends of the bill, and they are now actively at work bringing in signers, and the list is rapidly increasing. The commissioners have left for lower Brule. A paper was left here to receive the names of all who wish to sign later. The friends of the bill-nearly one hundred and fifty-are now actively at work among their relatives and friends, who are still holding out, and the complete success of the commissioners here is probable. There is also every reason to believe that the commissioners will meet with success at lower

Insolent Utes and Navajoes in Utah. SALT LAKE CITY, Sept 6 -United States Deputy Marshal Bowman Cannon has just returned from a trip to Moab, Emery county. He says the people in the San Juan country are uneasy over the strange actions of the Indians in that part of the territory. The Utes, and a few Navajoes are growing insolent. They are reported as going to the houses of ranchers and helping themselves to anything they may take a fancy to. Men going from one place to another are taken and detained sometimes for hours.

Mr. Atten, president of the Casodoleres Cattle company, is one of the men who have been treated in this way. The Indians searched him and demanded tobacco. On another occasion as he was riding along a mountain road, half a dozen Indians rode in front and kept him covered with rifles till he had gone a considerable distance. The ranchers in the La Solo and Blue mountains are moving their women and children into the settlement for fear of an outbreak. Should such an event occur the settlement are not strong enough to defend themselves, and the people are about to appeal to Governor West for protection.

BIG WINNIE JOHNSON DEAD.

The Famous Fat Women Dies in Baltimore-A Dercick Used at the Funeral. BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.-Eight men were busily engaged in digging a curious looking grave at Laurel cemetery, near this city, Tuesday evening. A long slide was dug leading to the grave proper. The uncertain light of lanterus revealed an immense box standing near the open earth. In the box nut for Canada to crack, but they decided | lay all that was mortal of Big Winnie Johnson, the famous colored fat women, who in life weighed 549 pounds. The woman died at her boarding house in this city of fatty degeneration of the heart. The greatest trouble was experienced in obtaining a coffin. Finally the undertaker made a strong box five feet eleven inches clear inside in length, three feet eight inches in

width and three feet two inches deep. While at the undertaker's shop the idle loungers amused themselves by seeing how many ordinary persons could get into it. The box was without lining or any adorn ment. It was taken to the house on a large truck, and was by far too large to go in the ion, so the show vindow of the store on the first floor of the house was removed, a derrick was rigged up outside on the pavement and the body horsted through the window

and into the coffin. The head of the dead woman was almost hidden by the fat on the neck and shoulders. Eleven men could hardly lift the box with the remains and the derrick was again used The truck hauled the coffin to the grave. Amid the darkness the body was pushed down the slide into the tomb.

Big Winnie was born in Henry county, Kentucky, in the year 1839 At the early age of fifteen she married a man of her own race by the name of Johnson. When she was twenty years of age she began to grow large. She was the mother of ten children, five sons and five daughters. Three of these children survive her She had exhibited in nearly every city in the country.

Railroad Disaster in France.

PARIS, Sept. 6 -A disastrous ratiway accident occurred near Dijon. Two express trains, one coming from Marseilles and the other from Turm, came in collision. One train was going at full sole I, and the shock was terrible. The cars crashed into and mounted over each other, and the passengers were wedged in among the rules. Their screams were frightfur

Those wan escaped began the work of rescuing the deal and injured, but a rengitime clapsed before all were taken out. Some died before they could be released. The total number of killed is reported to be twelve, and mint me injured, some of whom cannot recover. Yew on the trains escaped bruises or contusions

Sorrous of Long Hing.

WATERLOO, INCL. Soft | 6 - Forg Wing, back to Chana to get marged and return to America, will probably that the cure his oppers. The apprentian can derive Julze. Lanchan yesterday, and, attorigh he has a Brany was kuled, will recover not decided, it is undustond that he holds that the Burbugs is treaty and tas act of 1882, forhill up the importation of Chinese laborers, prohibit their becoming citizens Fong Wrig, who has become quite we after. married in spite of the law agenst los te-

Mail Robbety By a Pestal Clerk.

CHATIANOGGA, Tenn., Sept. 6 -E. Car-

penter, a postal clerk on tro Uncumati-Southern railread, his been robbing the mails for the past three weeks by opening letters directed to the Louisiana State lot tery. The officials have been on his track for several days, but he is supposed to have skipped to Canada. Carpenter is a married man, his family residing at Florence, Ky.

THE YELLOW FEVER CAMP

ITS CONDITION DESCRIBED AS BEING UTTERLY MISERABLE.

The Tents Old Leaky Ones and the Food Fair But Badly Cooked - Complaint

Against Negeocs-A Citizen Tells How the Epidemic Came to Jacksonvills. NEW YORK, Sept. 6.-A World correspondent visited Camp Perry, near Jacksonville, and sends the following description of

affairs there to his paper: "The camp is on a hill, a fine and airy spot, surrounded with pines. There are 193 old army tents, six feet by five, with two stretcher cots in each. A band of canvas, raised on two elevated wires, serves for a pillow, and a horse rug for a cover. To the men are given a single and to the women a double blanket each. This is all the furniture in the tents, and as there are two cots in each there is no room for more.

"Ninety per cent of these tents are leaky. and, as it has been raining heavily for threedays, last night every one was about as miserable as possible. The food is fair, but the cooking wretched, and the dining accommodations are not half sufficient. Certain regulations as to allowing ladies to beserved first have at last been made, but I am informed that at first there was a regular rush and scramble as between a pack of wolves. There - a very large crowd of low negroes in camp, and loud complaints are made of their being allowed to sit at the same table as the whites. Certainly it is not a pleasant experience to have such negroes as your next door neighbors. Dr. Guiteras, however, is an equal rights man, and though a petition has been presented he has not

"There is a sanitary guard, but guard room there is none, and all disorderly characters, instead of being kept in a guard room until their quarantine is out, are sent back to Jacksonville and the yellow fever. If the camp is to be kept from turning into a camp for negro loafers, a commissioned officer should at once be sent down to take charge, proper wall tents supplied and strict military discipline at once enforced. Rather than delicate women and children should go there, it were better they remained in Jacksonville, and risked the fever.

their first night in their clothes, sleep in a leaky little tent, into which they must crawl over the foot of their cot, as the two cots take up all the room of the tent, undress the best they can, have for tent mate heaven knows who, and, as one gentleman in forcible language put it, make up their minds for ten days to put on their oldest clothes and live like hogs.' "There are at present 168 people there,

"If they go they may expect to spend

about half of whom are colored, and there was not a contented man or woman in the crowd. The farce of the whole affair is that while their night clothes are kept fumigated,

people keep on unfumigated clothes." How It Came to Jacksonville. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.-Talfair Stockton, of Jacksonville, Fla., who has just come up rom the south says:

"The fever was brought to Jacksonville by a man named McCormick, who got it at Tampa. He went to a hotel and was aken ill with the fever. On the same train and occupying the seat with him was a voung man named Blake, from Orlando. He took the fever from McCormick.

"Blake went to Buckley's clothing store. where there were six clerks taking account of stack. All the clerks got the fever. Every suit of clothes was handled by these thoras. The store is closed. Now, what will be done with these clothes? The negroes thought they would be free from the fever, out they have got it this time. It goes hard with them, too. It is a singular fact, but it mking people are far more apt to succumb to its attacks than teetotalers, a point for

prohibitionists." The following telegram from Tampa, Fla., has been received at the surgeon general's

"Seven cases of yellow fever reported in the last two days, four positive, mostly mild type. No deaths."

Skilled Nurses in Great Demand. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 6.-Tuesday's list of new cases contains names of people residing in every quarter of the city. A number of cases are reported from the suburbs, and although the fever is of a mild type in the great majority of cases it seems to be very contagious. No case: are reported as yet from the south side of St. John's river, though there has been a number of cases carried from the city by refugees.

The board of bealth will, in all probability, soon issue a call for special aid. Many excellent physicians have already tendered their services gratiously. Skilled nurses are very scarce, and are greatly needed. There are very few cases thus far among the negroes, but the fever is getting a good start in the suburbs, where they mostly reside

JOHN BRADY'S MURDERER.

Washington County, Indiana, Commissioners Offer \$500 Reward for Him-

WASHINGTON, Lad. Sept. 6 -The county commissioners affer a te vard of \$300 for the i, an who muraeter tarmer. John Brady, of Bar: township (18" Siturday night. The numberer is succeed to be a tramp, who was seen watching Mr. Brady when he re second a sum of money for some hogs he sold it Montgomery on the day of the murder. the same non-larger of some boxs who Is also was and where he lived and was seen sportly bound in Book Son all coracod. The section and the opening the layer of whom the Chinese Jamidiannan et tills cay, the act of quay about live test eight inches who made no decision to become centural tan were the pounds connection, eyes a few days ago in ord : that no might go | and now dark, no ceard, ord messed in a that the sur with some contand slouch Lat. K ppanzer, the currenter who was Shirt alough the race it the since time John

A Huge Castings SAN FRANCISCO Sept to -Casting of the

prow of the new United States cruiser San Francisco, which tack place August 27, at the Union iron works, it is been removed vows that he was go back to Cama to set from its bed and the easting found to be a complete success. The prow weighs 12,000

May Break the Cotton Bagging Trust. COLUMN S C., Sept C -Cupt J. A. Petersin has ordered extensive machinery for the purp se of making wood bagging for cotton, in take the place of jute. He asserts that he will be able to make 200,000 feet a day, and furnish it at five cents a yard. If he is successful the cotton bagging trust will amount to nothing.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE ELECTRIC MOTOR.

IT IS BECOMING A FORCE IN ALMOST EVERY INDUSTRY-

Six Millions Invested in the Manufacture of Electric Motors-A Successful Railroad-Electricity in a Flour Mill-The Secret of Progress.

There are now about \$6,000,000 invested in the manufacture of electric motors in the United States, and this large invest ment has nearly all been made within the last three or four years. It represents either the independent investment of companies engaged in the exclusive manufacture of motors, or an increase in the capitalization of companies that manufacture electric light appliances, and find the construction of electric motors a good auxiliary industry. Some of these companies employ many hundred men, sometimes approaching a thousand; and they turn out motors almost innumerable each year These motors are of all sizes, from one-half horse power for driving sewing machines and such other light work, up to several hundred horse power, for heavy work They are becoming a driving force in almost every industry, and can be util ized in localities where the cost of obtaining fuel would almost equal their operating expenses

Our readers have already been made familiar with the names of some of the towns and cities in the United States. nearly fifty in all, that have adopted, or are preparing to adopt, the electric motor for street railway traction in preference to horses or cables. The systems in use in some of these places are very extended. that of Montgomery, Ala , counting about fifteen names of road, and transporting over a million passengers annually. Electric roads many miles in length are also operated in some of the California cities most noticeally San Diego and Los Augeles

A SUCCESSFUL RAH ROAD

Recently a road twelve inites long was opened in Richmond Va., represented by its managers in a letter published in Tra-Electrical Review, to be a road of peculiar difficulty in operating on account of the sharp curves and difficult grades. Some of these grades reach the maximum ever overcome by motors depending on the adhesiveness of their wheels to the tracks. and in the length there are no less than seventeen curves around right angled corners let the managers write with the utmost enthusiasm of the successful operation of the road in every particular The cars of the road, described as of a very elegant pattern, are not only propelled by electricity but they are lighted by electricity, which naturally follows: and when the cold weather comes they are to be heated by electricity in accord ance with a system not yet generally introde ed. but for which justicets have been obtained. Another beld where the utility of the

electric meter is soon to be illustrated on a large score is found in the mining district of Butte county Cal Among the Big Berd wountains making a horseshee curve about a dozen nines in extent, runthe Feather sive. At the upper end of the curve a san, built entirely across the river, will throw the water into a tunne! several miles in length which empties into the Dark canyon, the waters of the canyon in turn emptying into the river at the lower end of the horseshoe. A water wheel and electrical generators are to be located in the canyon one mile, or a mile and a half, from its mouth, and from these generators will proceed an electrical conductor, which crossing over the mountains to the dam, will follow the shore of the river around the entire horse shoe, and return to the starting point This conductor will be eighteen miles in length, estimating the entire distance and at points here and there along the route are to be located electric motors, numbering fourteen in all. These motors will supply the power for all the pumping, hauling and hoisting demanded in the operations of mining after the water has been drawn from the bed of the stream The cost of operating the motor can be easily estimated. It will take a man to tend the water wheel, and another man to look after the conductor and keep it in order, and this, plus the interest on the plant, which will not be considerable, will represent the entire

They are building a new capitol at Topeka, in Kansas That might be a matter of no particular concern in New York, where men have learned to be weary of the very word capitol But this Kansas capitol is to be built by electricity. There are four electric motors at work on the building lifting the bricks, stones and mortar up to their places, and handling the stones again into position on the walls. They are said to do their work admirably

ELECTRICITY IN A MILL

Away out in Laramie, Wy T., there is a company known as the Laramie Milling and Eleveter company. This company has a mill capable of producing 160 barrels of flora a day, and the only visible source of jower is seen in a couple of little ecceptrically shaped iron cases down in one corner of the roller floor. But those cases on twenty-five horse power electric to be . The manager of the company, water the recent date of April 8. giv sachwe, recount of their perform ances the then points of excellence केंग्रेस स्थान The randorm rate of special Marcase to the the power can be perce. tel, obviding the news more et ; cathe tells the community r en terre p = 1, the saving of from of the material agency of the cost of plant. The (4) (4) the s The converse was any 100°01 tion. . . . ing b - 1 and the same of the same be see .

Contract Col in the second training 11, - 1 ... south in their is entirel pass, her only the not the ego of a communisced and distribution, as it is an agent became that it phono wire. Torongleit in our responser can be discillated to any pericend in quantities to sait the entrainer. Steam, water, the calotic oracly random agoney for generating power is either stationary or it denomis stationary apple ances, but electricity is the messenger box, its line). who will care at to do its emails invis a lady want an inflaiof II. s a lady want an inflat-tesimal bit of electrical energy to relieve her boot on the treadle of her sewing ma-

Special Section

bly, and never ask a day ofter the great chine? It can be delivered in her room through an igen box not much bigger than her reticule. Is the restaurant keeper plagued by an invasion of flies that expel all but the most hungry and least profitable customers? They can be gently waited to the door by a multitude of revolving flars and conged out either into the bright sunlight or the refreshing shower .- New York Sun

Architect Anneakoff's Gypsy Quarters. A charming sketch of the quarters of the chief architect of the Transcaspian railroad, Gen. Annenkoff, is given in The Pietersburger Zeitung Nearly midway between Samarcand and Amu Daria, says a correspondent at the gypsy encamp-ment, on a soil of clay and gravel, stands the railway train in which we live. It consists of from forty to fifty carriages. The first carriage is the residence of Gen. Annenkoff. On the lower floor are his work room, his sleeping apartment and the rooms of his secretary; on the upper floor are the quarters of the servants and interpreters. The second carriage is the general dining hall, in which from twelve to twenty persons breakfast and have dinner-namely, the officers of the rail way battalion, the officials, the secretary and invited and casual visitors. The casnal visitors are persons who have come by the new railway, which has not yet been publicly opened, and who are on their way further into the country The next carriages are made into a kitchen and pantry, which is replenished by purchases at the two nearest towns and at the surrounding villages One of the general's servants drives twice a week to Tchardshui to buy white bread, vegetables and now and then excellent fish and fresh

caviare. The Buchara beef and mutton are very good and cheap; the natives have plenty of poultry for sale and enormous quanti-ties of wild ducks, thousands of which have their homes on the inland lakes. Dried fruit, rice and oatmeal are bought of the Persian traders who follow the new railway line, and Buchara melous, the excellence of which Sultan Ibn Batnia recognized as long ago as 1335, and pomegranates are every day brought fresh to our doors. The officers' carriages are charmingly decorated with carpets and rugs, which the emir has sent them. On the upper floors of their carriages their servants and grooms have their rooms. and the saddle horses live in front of the train, where they are tied to posts post and telegraph office, a lospital with a doctor's residence, and a chemist's shop complete the stad quarters, besides which there are a number of corrlages for sol diers and working At Kisil Topo the station is fanished, and at many other stations across the lines the work is briskly going on and thousands of newly planted frees round them are just beginning to shoot.-Pall Mall Gazette.

Washing as a High Art.

The ordinary man does not think that much skill is needed in washing clothes. He has seen them washed, and he has no doubt but what he could do it as well as anybody if he had to He has looked with a critical eye at the washerwoman. perhaps, and as she was not pretty, but old and careworn, or decidedly black, his interest has soon died. He imagines that washing clothes simply means the throw ing of them into a tub of hot water and then rubbing them up and down on a furrowed board, with a little soap to make them slippery

This is very far from the truth Nearly every article requires different treatment. Pillow slips and stockings, for instance, must be turned inside out before they are washed, and for exactly different reasons. Finniels must be handled delicately. The ordinary process of washing would soon make them as smooth as linen, and rob them of that delightful ability to irritate the skin that is so soothing in winter A piece of linen marked with fruit stains must be washed by stretching the linen over the tub and pouring hot water through it, and no soap must be used until the stain disappears If. however. the stain is of long standing, the spot should to slightly dampened and then rubbed vigorously with common yellow soap After this it should be well starched and then exposed to the sun and

Articles of delicate blue should be washed in water to which sugar of lead has been added. If any article is mildewed, javel water will soon remove all trace of the mildew Any good washerwoman knows these things, and many besides that are similar, but this amount of information may belp a bride or two in these June days, when brides are so plentiful. - New York Sun.

A Plea for Peculiarities.

Oddity is, therefore, the designative or distinguishing element about men, and is to be avoided only as it is of the characterless, or the disagreeable sort. It is possible for a family trait to divide its quality. I know well two brothers, the one an eminent priest, a man of really magnificent power, the other a man of picayune infinitesimals. The first is a close fisted and really mean business man, but it is overlapped by his superb scholarship; the second has large scholarship, but it is overgrown by his impecuniosity. The family trait for generations has been precision in business affairs, all the world, defying Canadian lightning. with New England parsimony. Here it Suppose-which is out of the questionbrings forth two brains very nearly equal in power, but only in one does the odd to get in a serious snarl with Great Britness show itself as undisguised meanness. On the whole, I think there is nothing we may be so thankful for as peculiarities. If we are not so biased as to be helpless and unable to exercise rational control of our powers, no barm can come from having what our neighbors have not But the most talscapple of all persons is he who fears to me original-who dreads his neighbor's sarcushi and yet Maurice, 21 D cannot avoid being unlike them.-M.

Cordga Goods in China.

The Date meet Act Remove that est Western par mitted fractions, beauty of his less a join that while the he cort of the lightly entron as has interest that of a leavy in came textures he Grant in the spring of Let year there is stammer in the Charles of brilly it is a constant with even due to be once harm! by wearing garrients of rearm cotton area. In Secondar province the sory led much that these who con trol the cutton goods | But presence of the basis or irrited and or in their or describe effected a set baryta the expensest would be more than recom-inquir (2-30) utific American.

Dusiness Is Dusiness.

"Fire er to for that child madam," said a size to be contrator as he opened the deer are jest his head into the car "Very well," saw right, feeling in her pocket; "in sient, orphan child and I am its guardies. I have a receipt for all moneys paid out, and as soon as you write one I'll drop a mokel in the box." He shut the door and leaned over the brake like a man in deep thought.-Emporia

Too Baisterous. John-W-what is this?

"Butter, sir." "Butter! Wheew! Why did you not Georgia Crack ...

HIS LATEST TRICK.

PRESS OPINION OF CLEVELAND'S RETALIATORY MESSAGE.

Two Great Republican Journals Condemn the Bombastic Document, and a Third Laughs at It-It is "Bad Diplomacy and Good Politics."

The New York Tribunessays of President Cleveland's message asking for power to retaliate on Canada:

A direct answer may be made to the president's message on the rejected treaty. He asked for enlarged retaliatory powers, on the ground that those with which he has already been armed are inadequate. If he had enforced either of the retallation acts he would have been in a position to decide whether they were or were not adequate for the protection of American interests. If he had availed himself of the legislation already enacted and had found it insufficient, he would have been justified in recommending more stringent measures. As it is, he simply begs the question. Having persisted in negotiating a treaty in opposition to the advice given to him at his request by the senate in 1886, and having systematically neglected to make use of the retaliation acts, he is not justified in complaining that the powers conferred upon him are insufficient. Having abruptly decided to reverse his entire policy in dealing with Great Britain and Canadian corporations, it would have been more becoming if his message to congress had been less defiant and aggressive in tone. He has tried to have his own way and has made a wretched failure of diplomacy. In submitting to the will of congress, as expressed in the retaliation acts, meekness would have been a graceful virtue on his part. Actual experience from the operation of those acts ought to have preceded shrill demands for additional retaliatory powers.

The New York Press says: President Cleveland's message upon the rejected fisheries treaty is by long odds the funniest of the many exhibitions of himself which our Falstaffian chief magistrate has ever given to the public. For months he has been trying to scare the senate into accepting his diplomatic addled eggs by referring to the trouble he could make under the retaliation act of the last congress. That scheme having failed, he now, without using any of those powers, steps up jauntily and asks for more weapons with which to force England to

act justly by us. This, of course, is a retaliation upon the senate for rejecting his treaty. beart was set upon paying the stakes for which Secretary Payard played a game of diplomacy with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. But the people and the senate discovered that the latter used marked cards, and would not chime in with his scheme. Therefore, President Cleveland asks for additional powers of retaliation which may be so used as to bring about a war.

The senate is not likely to be alarmed by this thunder and lightning talk. The presidential bluffer already has his boots and belt stuffed with retaliatory revolvers and sabers, and there is a retaliatory bowie knife down the back of his neck. He will not get into serious trouble if he gets a retaliatory cannon cracker besides. If he wants retaliation acts, by all means let him have them-not this alone. but as many more as he asks for. Then the country will see how quickly a law can pass into "innocuous desuetude" under an unpatriotic president.

The Philadelphia Press, after remarking on the president's peculiar policy of using messages as campaign documents. savs:

He is defeated on his free trade message. Even he knows it and his party in every oubtful state has seen it for a month. He tries a new tack. He starts a new issue. He appeals to national feeling. and he ranks himself and his administration-where an American executive and his cabinet should always stand—in defense of the rights and privileges of all Americans. But he does this on lines and in a way to get all the politics he can out

Continuing, The Press says: This is bad diplomacy and shrewd "politics." may not be worthy of an American president, but it shows a keen sense of the needs of the Democratic candidate. It risks much for the nation, but it does all it can for the Democratic campaign. It has been possible, as we have said over and over again, at any time before and still more after the retaliatory act of 1887 was passed to put pressure on Canada which she could not resist and against which Great Britain could make no effectual protest. This could be done by simply altering the treasury regulations for the transhipment of Canadian goods in bond. He has taken an international pose before he were able by this "vigorous" attitude ain in the next sixty days. What stock i. trade this would be for a presidential candidate beaten in August on the ground he had chosen in December and shifting the issue to a new field in the last two months of bis campaign! What a chance to be fog the economic issue between free trade and protection, on which the doubtful states are going one way, and the " ng way, for President Cleveland, with () new appeal But this will not do. ir Coveland bas taken his ground. He wid have to make his fight on it.

Why They Want American Proc Brade. The Divisia export trade in 183 was The West of Parts, as was in 1873, ten year before. The steady decline in that into due to a great except to the extion brint of protective thriff laws in of soft the leading rathers on the conti-.... A similar de line, in the ten years or 1 1763 to 193 would practically dethey the foreign trade of the United currency for a short Cm. He suggests | Kogoda, honce the carrenes of the 'i remainstray to bese the rich trade should take means to prevent the rubbes of America-the bett in the work opened up to him. The loss on

Cleveland's "Reform" Showing.

Postoffice thefts to nearly \$1,000,000 in Chice, o, extending over weeks; a robbery in New York of \$10,000, by an unkrown thief having a deplicate key, which he has probably long used; the postoffice that here, a widespread insecurity in the mails-these are all the matural, inevitable result of the clean screp made by President Cleveland in the postal service.—Philadelphia Press.

There Should Be More Like Him. It is true, as asserted by the Democrats, that Mr. Morton has a "barrel." The people found that out a good many years chloroform it before you 'rought it in?"— relief of want and suffering in poor old Ireland. -- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE LITTLE ONE FIRST.



Bill Sykes puts Oliver Twist through the window to open the door for him.-

WAGES STEADILY INCREASING.

The Result of Thirty Years of Protection.

A Home Market. In illustration of the advances made in this country under a protective tariff we said on Saturday that the gross value of manufactures increased, from 1850 to 1880, 300 per cent. while population increased only 116 per cent, and the farm acreage 78 per cent. The figures were too small; the net value of the products of ranufacture increased over 300 per cent. the gross value showing a gain of 427 per But as the value increased—al cent. though the prices of products have lowered-the wages of the workers have gone up. Although the prices of manufactured articles are lower, so that you can buy a handsaw or a set of dishes much cheaper than you could thirty years ago, wages have gone up in the meantime, because the tariff has enabled us to make so many articles, having command of a large home market, that the returns have been large. in the thirty years between 1850 and

1850 we find that the amount of wages

paid has gone up over 800 per cent., while the number of hands employed has increased only 185 per cent. This means that the average wages are nearly 50 per cent, higher now than they were thirty years ago. This increase, remember, has been right in the face of some of the most discouraging conditions possible. During those years we have had the greatest immigration known in the world's history. Such an influx of labor, by itself, would undoubtedly tend to lower wages. The amount of work to be done remaining the same, and the prices obtained for the product of the work not rising, on increase in the number of workers is bound to bring down the share of each. But a the share of each. But a protective tariff has made it possible that the amount of work should be increased more rapidly than the number of work ers, even while the prices obtained for the product were falling; and so the share of each worker has been decidedly increased. instead of being diminished, as it must have been under any tariff that did not encourage the starting of new industries and the continuance of those already started. In 1850 about one million factory laborers carned nearly \$237. 009,000-about \$240 apiece. In 1889 there were not quite two and three quar ter millions of laborers in manufactures, and they were paid in wages nearly \$950,-000,000, or about \$350 a piece. This remarkable fact of the wages and the output increasing together, while the prices of the products of the factories were deeasing, it is worth thinking about Without a tariff, and a pretty high tariff, new industries certainly could not have started; and without the securing of the home market by a continuance of that tariff, certainly our manufacturers could not have afforded to raise the wages of their employes instead of lowering them to the European standard .- New York Mail and Express.

An Object Lesson. The Pall Mail Gazette of July 25 con-

tains the following:
"A RISE IN THE PRICE OF TIN.—The passing by the United States house of representatives of the Mills tariff bill, which places tin plates on the free list, has led to a sharp rise in the price of tin. Yesterday Straits touched £80 7s. 6d. cash, and £89 15s, three months. This is an advance of from £14 to £15 on the figures quoted recently. If the senate passes the bill in its present form, tin

given to an important branch of manufacture in this country." This is plain business. There is no obscurity. The passage of the Mills bill by one house puts up the price of tin in England. We are to lose the revenue on tin -but do not get plates cheaper. This is a sample Tact—an object lesson. Study

will command higher prices than have

ruled of late, and a great, impetus will be

Republicanism in New England.

it.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

If present appearances are not deceptive there is a genuine revival of Republican spirit and cuthusiasm this year in New England In the compaign of 1804 the Republican priority was cut down hear ily in Massach et and, as everybody knows, the magwamps succeeded in help ing the D Morrats carry Connecticut for Cleveland. Now, however, the old fash ioned strength and spirit of the Republi can organization in Fig. 4. Urms elves on all sides. Largelling betokens victory. in Come the Carl selouted resperitles in the other New Education States.—Class

Octobad's Prierc's Belting file Ticl. t. One of their meathable features of the bottom, the year's that the bottom one not only Domecrats, but in many cases formerly per-and friends of President Cleveland. B. C. Robbins, a prominent lawyer and Democrat of Buffalo, is one of the latter. Hossys: "It is the duty of protectionist Democrats to administer such a rebuke to Cleveland and his present advisers that no one will ever again try to identify the Democracy with the doctrine of free trade." Ohio State Jour-

Canada Sympathizes with Cleveland. The residents of British America are waiting anxiously for a time when the Democratic policy shall go into effect. A Winnipeg paper says: "It is a matter of the greatest importance that the Manitoba and northwest farmer should have free trade with the United States in wheat." It must be a matter of great regret to Mr. Cleveland that the vote of Canada and the provinces cannot be counted in November. Of his popularity in those regions there is

no question.—Indianapolis Journal.

ABOUT ALASKA

-A Very Widely Extended Race-But One Language, However - Their Extent in Aleska-Mainly Along the Coast But Also Along a Few Rivers-They Are Laborious Savages - Their Skin-Cances, or Kinks Their Domeins, or Seal-Skin Scows Their Curious Communal Government— Their Houses—Social Relations—That of Man and Wife Is Not Slave and Master. If the average United States citizen had a

list of all our own savage tribes he would probably be surprised to find the Eskimo among them at all, and if they were arranged according to numbers he certainly would be astonished to find them so near the head of the list. There has been so much written by Arctic explorers regarding the Eskimos, of the great waterways tributary to the Atlantic, that there has arisen a general impression that they are confined to that quarter of the globe. On the contrary, they are probably the most extended savage race in the world, reaching from the Atlantic Ocean on the shores of Labrador, by way of the Arctic Ocean and its many estuaries and Bering Sea, to the Pacific Ocean itself; in short, from the St. Lawrence river to Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, over a short line of not less than 7,000 miles. They are actually living under four civilized flags, the Danish in Greenland, the British in British North America, the United States in Alaska, and a few under the Russian flag in Siberia, according to some authorities. Yet throughout this long extent of land and its many meanderings, they are an almost homogeneous race, speaking but one language, with but few dialectic variations, and having many common social customs.

I learned enough of their language in their country approachable from the Atlantic side to converse on simple subjects and explain necessary and common every-day wants, and when I saw this same race again a few years later on the Pacific side I was surprised to find that I could still understand much that they said; and fet these two tribes, thousands of miles apart, had probably never heard of each other, or even knew that the lunuit (as the Eskimo call themselves) nation was scattered over so many miles and leagues of sea-coast. An Eskimo from Labrador can converse with one from Bering's Strait or another from Greenland or the delta of the Mackenzie river, the only difference being that of dialect.

Their social conditions and customs vary through a wider range, but this is due to the contact of civilization in varying phases than to any change inherent to the people themselves.

The number of Eskimos in Alaska is somewhere about 15,000 to 20,000, the exact population, of course, not being known. Beginning at Demarkation Point, which determines the boundary between Alaska and British America on the Arctic coast, they inhabit this coast to Bering's Strait. From this strait they occupy the whole eastern shore of the Bering Sca to the Aliaska (or Alaska) peninsula, cross the neck of that huge point of land, and face the Pacific Ocean even, reaching on the east to the mouth of Copper river, getting nearly back to the 141st meridian, the boundary between Alaska and the British Northwest Territory, and where we commenced with them on the coast of the Arctic Sea.

It may be said, therefore, to explain it a little clearer, that the Alaskan Eskimos live on the rim of a semi-circle bending to the west, whose diameter is the 141st meridian where it cuts across the land of the North American continent. This semicircle is about equally divided, or trisected, between the Arctic Ocean, Bering's Sea and the Pacific Ocean. Here and there where some huge river comes to the coast, and along whose waters the fish swarm as numerous as in the ocean itself, the Eskimo there find a congenial home and an abundant harvest. The two largest rivers of Alaska are the Yukon and Kouskoquim, and for hundreds of miles from Bering's Sea, into which they both empty, the Eskimo have driven back the Indians to find fishing places where they can live, and taking all their habits, customs, methods of clothing, transportation and building of houses along with them. These Eskimo, like the Tlinkit Indians,

are a hard-working race of savages, and are not afraid to labor for wages for any white man who will employ them. I know what faithful workmen they had been to me on the Atlantic side, and the white men on the Pacific side whom I saw confirmed this habit as characteristic of them there, and when the great salmon industry is opened on the Alaskan rivers of their region-as it surely will be before long-plenty of good rough labor is assured in the undertaking by their presence.

One of the prominent and distinguishing characteristics of construction in the Eskimo race the world over is the skin canoe, and so few other savages use it that were a person dropped from the moon at random among the people of the earth and those people he first met used skin canoes he could feel almost certain that he was somewhere among the Innuits, and on the other



SCENE IN AN ESSEND VILLAGE.

hand if he was told that a certain savage paddling along in his canoe was an Eskimo he could verify the assertion to a certainty according to whether that canoe had sealskin sides or not.

The Link, as ther call their little craft, is about the lightest little vessel in the world. and a strong man can readily put one under his arm and walk along with it without any great hindrance. If the wind is blowing it will bother him more than the weight of the kiak. On the Atlantic side these craft carry but one person, and more than that are never known to ride in one except in saving a drowning person, but on the Alaskan coast they often have two and even three holes in the skin deck for the accoming dation of as many passengers and rowers (for all work), and as would be expected they are larger and less graceful than the one-person kialis.

They also construct a much larger skin boat, holding from ten to thirty people when loaded, called the comics or comtak. They are not much better than scows on the Atlantic side, and hold ten to fifteen; but in Alaska the workmanship is much better, the loats are larger, and fashioned at bow and stern into prow-like ends, or on' "nautical lines," as a sailor would say. make the fine twenty-dollars.

With these Alaskan comine the Eslimo not hesitate to venture out to see for Qui long distances, confident that they can at least make the shore in even a sudden storm, while those of the Atlantic side, or at least where my travels were cast, they never attempt such a perilous trip.

As white men have come among them these Eskimo have adapted sails to their large skin boats, and as a result make quite creditable performances when the wind is favorable. Along the Yukon river the riparian Eskimo use these large scows by drifting down the stream with the current, when desiring to go in that direction, and attaching a team of dogs to pull it against the current, when going up, a man with a pole holding the bow off the shore and using sails either way if the wind is fair. These Eskimo will not use any other kind of savage boat, but take readily to the white man's varieties of craft, and in their management are quite as efficient as the Caucasians. In the kick they always have the double-bladed paddle for propulsion, and the single-bladed one in the comics, where they use them at all. An immense Alaskan comien holding twenty to thirty natives, surrounded by a half dozen kaks holding from one to two or three people a piece compare proportionately with a modern manof-war surrounded by its little steamlaunches.

The Eskimo have no chiefs, and little or no government in the sense in which we use the word, and yet I think there is less crime among them than in our own midst. They are probably the only successful communism extant, which their well-known



non-progressive character would admit. Their old men have more influence than the others, in a sort of patriarchal or advisory way, but they are far from being executive officers for any code of their own or that of others. In short, as I have said, they have no Government, and as the United States has never thrown any over them, aithough nominally holding the country, it can be said truthfully, beyond doubt, that the Alaskan Eskuno are the least governed people in the world. With all this freedom from civil restraint they are very careful to obey the unwritten law or custom of their country, although there is no punishment for its infractions, and would easily become good citizens if white men should ever predominate in their country, which is not unlikely from the character of its resources.

Their buildings consist of well-constructed log houses, many of them in the colder parts of their territory, as along the Arctic coast, being sort of half subterranean structures to protect them from the polar winter weather, while those on the Yukon aud Kouskoquim are wholly above ground. On the opposite side of the continent the Eskimo live in snow-houses during the winter and in scalskin tents in the summer time. All of the sea shores of Alaska are strewn with timber brought down by high water in the Yukon or Mackenzie river and deposited there, and these Eskimo are fortunate in obtaining about all the wood they want, an article that in some parts of the Atlantic side is more precions than gold, and the origin of which they do not even know when a little is thrown upon their barren coasts occasionally. Some Eskimo I saw thought the trees grew on the sea and were pulled up by the roots by the thick ice when it broke up in the summer and into which the tree and thrust its upper branches while growing. The social relations in the Eskimo family

are quite different from those generally found among savages in general. The Eskimo men treat their women much better than the slave-like condition of the weaker sex among the Indians of lower latitudes, and while the lot of their women is hard, it is more on account of the barren land in which they must wrest a living than from any hardships imposed upon them by a tyrannical sex, as with so many savages elsewhere. They do nothing more proportionally than do the working-women in our own! country, such as household duties, the care of children, the cooking of meals, etc., etc., and even here the men do much if at such times it finds them with leisure moments from the chase, the care of dogs and sledges, the building of bouses, fish-dams, fish weirs and all the multitudinous duties which they perform. They are very kind to their children. and while preference is given the male infant in many ways it is not so brutally expressed as among some of the Indians who make the girl's life a barden to herself from the first breath she breaties.

Their clothing is mainly manufactured from the robe of the reindeer, beyond all doubt the warmest clothing in the world for its weight. Fluffy and ponderous as it looks In Arctic pictures, it weighs about half as much as our own winter outdoor suits in which we could not endure one-half the temperature they find comfortable. The Eskimo of Alaska do not adopt the reindeer for clothing so completely as do some of the Innuits farther east, as much of their clothing is from the skips of other polar animals, while in the winter the Udamo of Hudson's Bay, for instance, as wholly made of the reindeer, not a million to of a pound of any thing else enter my into be composition from head to heefs. FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

If All Depends,

First Politician How d.J you like my ioke in to day's Record? Second Politician -- Um! Didn't see much point to it.

First Politician-Didn't! I thought you'd like it. I have changed sides, you know. I am with you. The joke comes off on the

Second Politician-Oh! A capital hit. I see. Ha! Ha!

The Holy Coat of Troves.

The Holy Coat of Treves is a famous relie. preserved in the church of St. Peter and St. Helen in Treves, Germany, devontly beheyed by Catholics to be the coat without seam worn by the Saviour. In 1844, within the space of eight weeks, over 1,000,000 pilgrims visited this church to behold the relic, which, it might be added, is mentioned as far back as 1190.

The Amende Honorable. Sorely Tried Magistrate-It's ten dollars; fine. What did you drink to bring you to this deplorable condition, whisky? Prisoner (indignantly)-No, sir; I drank

nothing but champagne.
Magistrate (meekly)—Oh, pardon me; to show you that no insult was intended I'll

THE SHOOTERS

MEET WITH A THIRD DEFEAT.

But Have a Pleasant Match With the Cleveland Club [From Saturday's Daily.]

The third and last match between picked team of shooters from the Massillon and Canton Gun Clubs and the Cleveland Central Gun Club took place yesterday in Cleveland on the Kirtland Club's range. The visitors were dined at the Naaf's Hotel, and had a pleasant visit. The other results were not so satisfactory, although all who took part gathered information of considerable value. The score, showing the individual results with twenty-five singles, as appended:

STARK COUNTY.

Chance21
Dobson11
Sharpnack13
Smith
Leoffler15
Reed 15
Croy25
Weber16
Helmau19
Dr. Becher24
Clark19
Hunt
Brown15
Lynch21
Нарр19
W. S. Becher
McLain17
Arnold
Caldwell14
Bolton 15
Total355
CUYAHOGA COUNTY.
Hall24
ТашЫуп 19

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT MUDDLE. The Causes Which Lead to Wholesale Besigning.

[From Saturday's Daily.]

A dispatch in yesterday's paper stated that all of the officers of the Eighth Regiment, O. N. G., had resigned, and after concessions on the part of Governor Forsker had withdrawn them. The following letter from The Independent's cor- the transaction of business. The first order of General Jackson, and when all years. respondent at Camp Phil Sheridan was written before the resignations were tendered, but explains the cause of such action:

This afternoon Adjutant General Axline ordered Colonel Gyger to take the flies off the tents of his regiment and have his quartermaster send them over to the Fifth Regiment (cavalry) to make shelters for their horses. Colonel Gyger ordered the field officers to remove the flies from their tents and sent them over to the Fifth Regiment, but said his men should keep theirs. All the field and line officers, except the officers of Company C and the band, at once wrote out their resignations to take effect at 12 o'clock, m., September 5. About 8. o'clock Colonel Gyger was ordered to Yohe, of Canton, invited the teachers to report to Governor Foraker. If the governor accepts the resignations of all these officers, the Eighth Regiment, after the invitation. This will bring two hun-Wednesday noon, will be without dred and fifty teachers into the city for commissioned officers, with the exceptions above noted, and will be disbanded, as the men said in an informal gathering this evening that they would elect no other officers. It seems this order is the straw that broke the camel's back. The Eighth Regiment has always been discriminated against, but not withstanding this it is one of the best drilled regiments in the State and has seen more

MOLLY QUAD. Columbus, Aug. 30.

actual service than any other.

A QUEER CASE.

The Horse was Probably Stolen.

A few days ago about two and onehalf miles south of Polk, Ashland county, O., John Glessner, a farmer, was showing a man some timber in his woods, when they noticed a man some distance away with a horse unhitched from the buggy and tied to a tree, while he seemed busy getting dinner. They thought nothing strange of it, however, more than they noticed he left very suddenly. Supposing that he would return soon, they left the woods. On the following day Mr. Glessner returned to the woods, and to his surprise found the horse still tied to a tree and the dinner, partly prepared, just as the strange man had left them the day previous. It is now presumed that the property was sto in and the fellow thought that the men were officers. Hence his sudden leave. The horse is of a brown color, worth eighty or one hundred dollars, and the buggy is worth fifty dollars. Although advertised, no one has put in

claim for the property. Noel Ressuls.

That is gold which is worth gold, Healh is worth more than gold. Don't neglect a cough or cold and let it remain to irritat the lungs when a fifty cent-bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will promptly and safely cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of Z. T. Bal-

THE LAST DAY OF THE INSTITUTE.

on of Officers. The Next One to be Meld in Massilien, Special Correspondence of The Independent.

Canton, O., August 31 .- The institute opened as usual this morning, with President Taggart in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Dr Stevenson. After an anthem by high school scholars, Hancock delivered a cations of the teacher. He considers moral courage, frankness, impartiality and industry essential qualifications of a good teacher. He said that when a parent makes inquiries concerning his child, the teacher should have the courage to tell the exact truth; that baif the lying in the world comes from cowardice; that a teacher should have a broad field of knoweledge, and that he does not sympathize with those who know only the little which they teach. He gave some valuable hints to the examiners concerning those who employ their leisure time in reading good books, and thinks that no mercy should be shown to poorly qualified teachers who do no

Stevenson then discussed the subject of "Orthography." After speaking of the necessity of good spelling, he said that the spelling book has no business in the school, and that spelling should be taught in connection with reading and other recitations. He said that the use of capital letters should not be taught by rule only, but by practice, and told the teachers to remember the old rule: "Dot your i's and cross your t's, close your o's and open your e's," in teaching written spelling.

After an intermission. Prof. Focht. of

Mt. Union, sang a solo and was encored, but did not respond. Hancock then delivered his last lecture to the institute, on the subject, "The First Day of School," which was highly appreciated. He said that a teacher before commencing school should have a knowledge of the leading pupils, should know the leading people of the district, and his predecessor; that the first day's exercises should consist of first, opening exercises; second, classification of pupils; third, assigning lessons; tourth, seating pupils and fifth, preparing a programme. Stevenson then concluded his instruction by discussing the subject of "School Government." In discussing the modes of punishment, he said that teachers should respect the feelings of their pupils; that more private reproof should be given in our schools, but when public reproof is necessary, the teacher should make the most of it. This lecture concluded the work of the instructors of the institute, the afternoon session being merely for on resolutions, which was made by its chairman, Mr. John Ellis, of Massillon. The report was adopted as read. The election of officers was next in order, and resulted as follows: President, I. M. Taggart; first vice president. Miss Lizzie Cook; second vice president, Miss Helen Lehman; secretary, C. L. Hiner.

FROEBEL.

The next institute will be held in Massillon. There was considerable dis satisfaction among the teachers with several things at Canton this year, and on motion of T. H. Smith, it was decided to meet in Massillon in 1889. G. W. come to Canton, but said that he would not himself vote for the acceptance of one week.

RAH FOR COMPANY F!

The Ohio State Journal Pats our Boys on the Back.

Thus the Ohio State Journal compli-Company F. now at the encampment: "Company F of the Eighth regiment, Captain Zimmerman, has a full company in camp, there being sixty-three members. The members of this company a do good work, and there is none better on the ground for battalion drill or while on duty in any capacity. The old company was reorganized and transferred from Beach City to the present headquarters. Mr. Zimmerman is the oldest captain in the regiment, and was officer of the day on Thursday. The condition of the grounds at the close of the day was sufficient guarantee of his care and efficiency as as an officer. Such a company as he has, and the excellent discipline which he maintains should be sufficient to recommend the organization to all who know the members per sonally and insure their support and any

The Window Glass Manufacturers,

aid which is due them from the people

It is likely that the Wells window giass works will be operation before the 8th of October, the date fixed by the Western Manufacturers' Association, There is a feeling in the association that such a course ought to be followed, although the advantage in the long run would be in waiting. The New Jersey manufacturers, who have an independent organization, threaten to start, and the patronage of the Federal governthe western glass workers do not care to see them taking advantage of their idle-

The only article ever written by General Sheridan will appear in the November Scribner's magazine. It is entitled tay for chronic case or family use. Endorsed "From Gravelotte to Sedan." It cov-by physicians and druggists. Pleasant to ers a part of his career impossible to learn from any other pen than his own. following, as soon as the administration | Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle. 2

HASWELL

ON POLITICS SIXTY YEARS AGO.

When Andrew Jackson was First Elected to the Presidency.

The first election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency occurred in 1828, and history tells us that the election of 1800 was one of exceeding bitterness. It was very interesting lecture on the qualifical a contest between the Republicans, represented by Thomas Jefferson, and the Federalists, as represented by John Adams, and was finally decided by the house of representatives in congress, in favor of Mr. Jefferson, on the thirtysixth ballot. Whatever may have been the bitter-

ness of the contest in 1800, it does not seem that it could have been equalled by that of 1828.

The charges of fraud that were made against John Quincy Adams and Clay, out of which grew the duel between Clay and Randolph, were trifling compared with the publications against Gen-Jackson, much of which emanated from Washington city, among which was a paper called "We the People," edited by Jonathan Elliott, which for scurrility was unequalled by anything, unless it was the United States Telegraph, edited by Duff Green, or Binn's weekly Democratic Press, published in Philadelphia, with all of which papers the writer was

It was in that contest that the term Democrat became popular and was assumed by the friends of Gen. Jackson, signed expressly for this ball, and was as the party name; the term Republican, as opposed to the Federalists, was adopted by the friends of Mr. Jefferson and by those names the parties were known until the election of Mr. Jefferson effectually disposed of the Federal

The weapons used against Gen. Jackson were what were known as the Coffin hand-bills, which was a most inartistic cartoon, representing six militiamen marching in the rear of their coffins, to the place of execution. They were shot by order of Gen. Jackson, for some breach of the articles of war. Then came the shooting of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, a couple of aliens, subjects of Great Britain, who had violated some order of Gen. Jackson, dealing in articles contraband of war. They, too, were tried by a court martial and shot, by

order of Gen. Jackson. The shooting of Charles Dickinson on the race track at Nashville, in 1806, in a duel which grew out of a quarrel on the race truck at a horse race, the street fight between Jackson and the Bentons in 1813, at Nashville, was not overlooked; furnished that the trustees will be loath nor was the shooting of John Woods, by to order any changes for years and thing in the order of business in the aftermoon was the report of the committee charge of adultery was made against General Jackson because he married A Tramp Commits Suicide Near the Rachael Robards, a divorced woman, but no record of the decree of divorce had been recorded by the clerk of the court in Tennessee, which granted the divorce. The party that suppported Mr. Adams was known as the administration party, and which was assailed with a virulence that has not been equalled since. Mr. Adams, having had the support of Mr. Clay and his friends, in the House, in 1824, and which elected him, the people having failed to elect, and when Mr. Adams formed his cabinet Mr. Clay was made secretary of state. That fact was the basis of charges of bargain and sale on the part of Mr. Clay and his friends, which charges were sought to be proved by James Buchanan and George Kramer. of Pennsylvania, and Carter Beverly, of Virginia, members of congress, and whether proyed or not no denial of Mr. Clay and his friends served to relieve them from the odium of the charge. Randolph, of Roanoke, already referred | pers, 14,279; total number of pieces deto, spoke in the senate, of which he was hvered, 31,706. The number of local a member, representing old Virginia as letters collected was 130; number of "the mother of States and mother of presidents," as the old State has often been called-of the administration of Mr. Adams, as a combination of the Puritan and blackleg, and used much other language similar or worse in its character, for which Mr. Clay promptly challenged him to mortal combat. Instead of going to Bladensburg, then the common duelling ground, Randolph insisted that the fight must be had on the soil of bis beloved Virginia. General Jessup. of the United States army, was the second of Mr. Clay, and Colonel Tatuall, of Georgia, the second of Randolph. To a correct understanding of the occasion of

or officials of the vicinity in which they | regard. It only need be said that General Jackson was triumphantly elected and was inaugurated President on the 4th of March, 1829. Alis inaugural address contains, as nearly as your correspondent can recullect, the following pregnant

this most remarkable duel, it should be

stated that it grew out of the Panam.

mission question, which is all that can

be said in a newspaper article in that

"The recent demonstration of publie sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be over-looked by the task of reform and which will require a correct tion of those abuses that have brough ment into conflict with the freedom of elections, disturbed the rightful cause of appointment and have placed in continned power in unworthy or incompetent hands."

That was considered the war note Major Mordeai M. Noah, then of The Morning Courier, and New

of General Jackson got fairly underway: 'Reform! Reform! The work goes bravely on; General Jackson will reward his friends and punish hisenemies." What was prophecy with Major Noah, soon crystallized into history, as not an office holder held his place. "The task of reform" was well performed. Nothing that can now be written can convey a correct idea of the decapitations that took place and the feeling that was at

munity With the commencement of General Jackson's administration the representative from this, the Eleventh distrcit, was Dr. John Thompson, of New Lisbon, a Democrat, and the first one eletced from the district. The election in 1828 retired Col. John Sloame to private life, the district being composed of Stark, Wayne and Columbiana. The succeeding election for President in 1832 was marked by violence different from that in 1828, but in no degree less determined and vindictive, and in which prominent citizens in Starg county took an active part, all or whom are gone; not one, so far as now .emembered, yet lives to read these sketches of the past and correct errors that doubtless could be pointed out by contemporaries.

AUGUST 27, 1888.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE. How it Looks Since its Transforma-

HASWELL.

The artists have just removed their scaffolds from the Masonic Temple, and it is once more ready for occupancy. bright and beautiful. The Massillon fresco painters, C. L. Bryant & Bro., are the authors of this change, having been at it some weeks. The work was all dedone over hard-finished plaster. The principal feature of the design was derived from the Pompeiian style of orna mentation. The scheme of coloring is light, the predominating tint of the ceiling being a peculiar blueish olive, lightened up with warmer shades. The ceiling is supported by a rich yellow brown side wall, which approaches a tan. The emblems of the commandery are worked in, in gold, and occupy a place in the arrangement surrounding the dome, which coveres the ceiling. The emblems of the lodge and chapter are placed in small oblong panels set in an arrangement of the cove. The background of the panels on the east side represents the rising sun, on the south side, the sun at mid-day, and on the west side, the setting sun. The north side is dark, and possesses no striking plaint and lameness for many years; could

The entire upper floor, banquet ball and ante-rooms, bave been gone over, and are in keeping with the asvlum decorations. The Masonic Temple as a whole is now so elegantly fitted and

CUT FROM EAR TO EAR.

City. Butter bridge is about six miles north of Massillon, near the line of the Massillon & Creveland railroad. Two little children were passing by there yesterday afternoon, and were frightened at the discovery of the dead body of a strange man. They sent word to Caual Fulton, and the remains were taken in charge by an undertaker. The throat was cut from ear to ear. No one could identify him, and he was buried. The coroner rendered a verdict in accordance with the foregoing. The condition of the corpse indicated that the suicice had been committed Friday morning.

THE POSTOFFICE

The Business for the Month of August. The number of letters delivered by carriers in August was 14,310; number of postal cards, 3,117; number of newspa-

mail letters, 5,015; number of local postal cards, 96; number of mail postal eards, 735; number of newspapers, 168; total number of pieces collected, 4,144. The number of pieces collected in July was 30,876, so that the increase in August is \$30.

His Farewell Sermon.

The United Brothren church was crowded last night, the public by their presence testifying to their regret at the departure of the Rev. Dr. Booth, whose ministrations have covered a full three years, the maximum limit allowed by the church. Mr. Booth preached from the text: "And when he had gone over those parts, and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece." Acts xx, 2. He eloquently expressed his regret over his proposed departure, and of his enjoyment of his Massillon sojourn. He referred too, to his parish work. When he arrived in Massillon, the church had one hundred and two members; it now has two hundred and four, an increase of exactly one hundred per cent. In the three years he has married forty-nine couples, conducted fiftyseven funerals, and preached five hundred sermons. Mr. Booth will shortly remove to Dayton, where he will as-

Dr. Jones Red Clover Tomers net a stem ulant but a nerve food, restoring nerve force lost by sickness or excessive mental work or the use of liquor , opium, morphine or tobacco. It supplies food for nerve tissues and by its gentle operative action, removes all restraint from the secretive organs, hence, curing all diseases of the stomach and liver. York Enquirer supplemented it with the Z. T. Baltzy will supply the genoine Red

sume a position of great responsibility.

connected with missionary work. His

successor here will be named by the

conference now in session.

During the first day of our excursion our quest was rewarded with nothing in the shape of deep wood sights or tenantry, though the very earth seemed filled with songs and calls of negritos, mayitos. cabreros, zorales, totises, chinchinguacos. solviros, pioreras, savaneros, canaries and mocking birds, which frequent the more open districts and plantation trees and hedges; but as we neared the denser forests, along towards nightfall, we came once gotten up in all casses of the comupon a little settlement of people well

> These were the Cuban carboneros or charcoal burners. As all of the cooking and much of the manufacturing requiring heat in the Cuban cities are done with charcoal, charcoal burning provides a sort of a livelihood for a small and picturesque class, who fell timber and burn charcoal at will in the countless island forests These carboneros comprise some queer people. Most of them are inoffensive and hospitable, but many are refugees from late revolution, for the Spanish

worth going a long distance to know.

soldiery deem it wise not to disturb any body in these almost inaccessible baunts So, aside from insurgent refugees, in nearly every carbonero's camp will also be found, if you happen to be in company with those whose sympathies are with a certain flag which waved defiance to the hated Spanish red and gold over the blood swept fields of Camaguay, here and there a noted bandit who could never be taken from among his swarthy friends .- Edgar L. Wakeman's Letter in Philadelphia Times.

Shortsightedness in California is attributed by some physicians to the absence of color in that country, the prevailing tint being dull brown or drab. In the land of perpetual sunshine, white houses and white concrete sidewalks are said to be most injurious to the sight .- Chicago Herald.

Don't Experiment

You cannot afford to waste time experinenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose ipon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you is has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived. but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung, and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Paltzty's Drug Store.

The crop of wheat raised this year by the Zoar community averaged thirtythree bushe's to the acre.

Renews Her Youth

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co. Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 78 years old, have been troubled with kidney comnot dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c., at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

New Lisbon wants electric light and, Wellsville is agitating fire alarm tele-

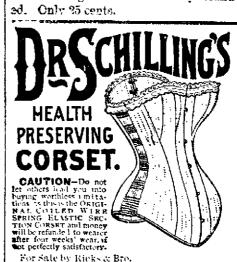
Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers sait theum, fever ores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It its guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sa'e by Z. T. Baltzly.

A new Methodist church will be dedicated at Bolivar next Saturday. Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhæa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure. safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refund-



GURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in tame. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION believe Piso's Cure

for Consumption saved my life. - A. H. Dewell,

Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 187.

cine is Piso's Curr for Consumerion. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

The EUST Cough Medi-

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Ecst Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Uso in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

R. A. PINN. Real Estate Dealer. Attorney-at-Law,

U.S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension

blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds

of pension work, make and keep on file

free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O. At a bargain—A nice little home with 3% acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station. 5% acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward

Farm of 71% acres, 3% miles south-east : Massilon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 18 acres of timber. Terms easy. A well improved farm of 57% acres in George

Thirteen from Lonse and good let, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.
Seven from house and lot, on South Grant House and lot No.54 North Mill street.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route The C.A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Steepingand Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland. Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, In dianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers bolding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:00 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. p., St. Louis 7:00 a. m. and Kansas City 7:00 p. m.

THE SCHEDULK.

Central or 90th Meridian Time. In effect January 22, 1888.

GO'SO SORTH

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Trains 5 and 5 (Cleveland and Oriville express) leave Oriville at 7:00 s. m., Akron at 7:57 s. m. ar-riving at Cleveland at 9:35 a. m.; returning leave Cleveland at 3:25 p. m.. arriving at Akron 5:08

Cleveland at 3.25 p. m. arriving at Akron 5.05 m., Orrville at 6.50 p. m. No 6 makes direct connection at Orrville with P., Ft. W. & C. for Chicago, west and northwest.

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Train 35 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Worster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 38 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. for all roints wast.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P. Ft. W. & C. trains to all points east and west via Orr-

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Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

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"Paily. This had is now open through the affected to Rowerstewn, cornecting we a tre repulsy venue system for all points East. THROUGH CARSINART.

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Tassillon Independent.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Contributions on subjects of general and local futerest are solicited at, i the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon polication

The Independent's Telephone No.1243. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1888.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET

For President., BENJAMIN (HARRISON, of Indiana. For Vice President, LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Secretary of State. DANIEL J. RYAN. For Judge of the Supreme Court JOSEPH P. BRADRURY, For Member Board of Public Works WELLS S. JONES. Electors at Large. A. H. MATTOX. J. H. LAMPSON.

or Congress, Eighteenth District. MAJOR WM. McKINLEY, Jr. For Presidential Elector. J. W. McCLYMONDS.

THE STARK COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

> For Recorder, J. E. DOUGHERTY. For Infirmary Director, JOS. A. PUTT.

Company F is doing itself proud at Columbus. Company F needs an armory, and the commissioners ought to hurry it up.

Economy must be the word with the city council for a while. The revenue from the Dow tax is considerably less than was expected.

Mr. Mills is about the country trying to delude it. as he has deluded himself, into believing that Democracy is not synonymous for free trade.

In the great ocean steamship race between the Umbria and the City of New York, the former won by one day, one hour and thirty-seven min-

Massillon is obliged to the Canton Repository for its suggestion. But without discussing that over-discussed question. the merits of fire brick, we'll wait until spring and pleasure." then pave.

A valuable accession to the ranks of the victorious Democracy is that of Peter Sailer, of Massillon; and don't you forget it.—Canton News-Democrat.

Mr. Peter Sailer authorizes The INDEPENDENT to announce that, because in a supposedly private conversation, he said that under certain | That, sir, that, sir, is due to accicontingencies, Cleveland's election ought to take place, does not warrant the assertion that he has become a Democrat.

Something is said about the immense dignity and appalling probity of Jacob Schmachtenberger. The old gentleman came down to earth before the primary election and made an especial personal effort to capture the votes of the members of Company F by pledging himself to aid in securing them their desired armory. Company F ought to have an armory, but then some people

The Chicago convention attempted to nominate Mr Blaine notwithstand ing his Florence letter. He refused. The Indiana convention attempted to nominate General Porter after he had declined to be a candidate and he refused. But they are Republicans and men of their word. President Cleveland said four years ago that he would not again be a candidifference between the parties. The one promises and fulfills, while the other promises and forgets its obli-

PROTECTION-A DIALOGUE. Democrat-Good morning Mr. Republican. Fine growing weather, sir—crops all looking splendidly. Indeed there is danger of too great an abundance, which may cause such a decline in prices that farmers will reap no reward for their labor. I greatly fear the price of produce this fall will not pay the cost of production.

Republican-Indeed that would be a calamity.

Dem.-Indeed it would sir. You see I hold that supply and demand regulate prices, and not protection. All this hue and cry about free trade and protection is a humbug, sir, a great humbug. I am sick and tired of it. I am completely disgusted with it. It makes me mad to hear it. I tell you, sir, protection don't protect. I repeat, protection don't protect; and any man who thinks it does is a fool. It is perfectly ridiculous to suppose that protection can keep up wages, when manufacturers make up their minds to reduce. Don't you see it sir? Home competition, alone, unless restrained, will bring down wages to the lowest European standard in spite of protection. Don't you see it sir? One manufacturer will reduce wages in order to lessen the cost of production, and thus get possession of the market by underselling the others. This forces all the others to reduce in order to compete by selling equally low. Thus one cut after another will be made until workingmen are reduced to the pauper prices paid in Europe; and this in spite of protection. Don't you see it, sir? Manufacturers want the monoply of the home market, hence they want protection to shut out foreign competion. This point gained, what is to prevent their cutting down wages as often as they please, and as low as they choose Nothing, sir, nothing! And what is to prevent their putting up the prices of manufactured goods to exorbitant rates; and then make themselves lords of the land by forcing all other classes to pay tribute to their already bloated money bags? Sir. there is nothing to prevent, absolutely nothing but tariff reform. plain as the nose on a man's face ?"

Rep.--"Well, Mr. Democrat, I can't say that I see it as plainly as you do. Perhaps my spectacles are not such powerful magnifiers as yours. But there is one point I would like you to explain, which, perhaps, may help stands straight and white without a me to see the matter just at you see

Dem .- "What is it? What is it? I will explain it with the greatest

Rep.—"It is this. For the last twenty-five years we have had protection, and with it home competition. Yet, during all these years, in spite of home competition, wages in this country have averaged nearly, said one of the gardeners. "to know or quite double those in Europe. how few people used celery five How do you explain it?

Dem. - "Oh-ah-yes - well-humph dental causes, purely accidental, sir. When these accidental causes are out of the way, then, sir, you will see in spite of protection. Mark my word, sir, mark mark my word. But please excuse me, I have an engage-

Remember the old adage, 'It is not! wise to kill the goose that lays the golden egg,'-at least before she is done laying.

Postoffice Inspector Holmes, who vocate, reports, as he was expected the meetings located in time. to report, that "The Advocate" is in | every sense a legitimate newspaper !-This is his opinion in the face of the dinner. facts that its subscription price is sample copies sent out without any following essay: marks to indicate it.

C. E. Bolton, of Cleveland is the und attention is required in other ascentions, which is neglected would put the Dr. account on the arms and idate for congress in the arms subject to the ledger. date. He is running again to-day, will be a bright about the second of the solution of the sol run for Congress again. He was covered a great part of the globe in his travels, and will be able to tell families when the property of the pr

> 1884. Publicoffice is a public trust 19 1888. Public office is a private snap. —America.

THE HORTICULTURISTS.

CELERY CULTURE IN STARK COUNTY.

An Essay on Grape Preservation b Mr. Essig-Mr. McGreger Enkes Suggestion—Reports and Comments,

The lines of the Stark County Horticultural Society were cast in a pleasant place on Wednesday, September 5, for its tents were pitched on the grassy slope overlooking the wavy green celery farm owned by Mr. J. A. Borst, near Greentown. There is something so Aladdin-like in the story of his labors there, that a little concerning the Borst bonanza is worth while knowing.

Fifteen years or so ago, Mr. Borst found himself in Greentown prospecting for coal, and saw the immense swamp, which was good for nothing except for cat-tails and yellow jackets, in which the farmers' cows often got lost and died. He bought a tract of one hundred and twenty-two acres, and people laughed at him when he said he would convert it into a celery farm. He was the shaft for all the wit that found expression, but he did not seem to mind it. He went to work and drained his swamp, and in the rich black soil he planted his first crop. It was the work of years to bring bis farm up to its present condition, and it is not nearly all used for celery culture now, although no one knows of a larger piece of land devoted to this purpose.

This year he has between thirty-eight and forty acres in celery, of which he has from one to two million plants set out. It grows to great height, and finds a ready market. Mr. Borst conducts his business on the co-operative plan. He has four tenant farmers and several who live in Greentown. These men have portions of the land, over which they exercise exclusive care and from which they reap one half the net profit. Mr. Borst furnishes them with everything they use, and they simply apply their labor. The soil'is enriched by manure, wood ashes and salt, the latter being obtained for a trifle from tanners. The work is light, and the profits-well, celery raising is better than wheat raising, when the market is a dollar a bushel. One of the tenants said yesterday that Mr. Borst's sales last year amounted to about five thousand dollars and that they would approach fourteen thousand dollars this year, as he had a much larger crop to gather. This particular tenant said that he expected to pocket one thousand dollars as his own share. He does not trouble bimself with the Stark county trade, but ships principally to Cleveland and other distant points.

But we cannot all become celery farmers, though there is plenty of awamp Don't you see it, sir? Is it not as land. Mr. Borst's success, so it is claimed, is in a large degree attributable to the peculiar yirtues of his particular swamp. It is on the crest of the Ohio valley and Lake Erie watershed, and drains into both. It has no mineral deposits on this account, and when the earth heaps are removed, the celery blemish given by the soil. In the winter the celery is covered with earth, just as it grows, and it never freezes. Mr. Borst has not travelled a royal road to success, for there are ten thousand little details to watch, to make those tall shoots white, tender, juicy and palatable.

"Are you not afraid that the increased competition, which Mr. Borst's success has created will over-stock the market?" was asked. The answer was in the negative. "You would be surprised," vears ago. It is a comparative new product. The demand is increasing with wonderful rapidity. To enjoy celery is a cultivated taste, and cultivated tastes are continually finding new uses to which to put it. Celery growing is in its infancy, and he must wages go down to starvation point look far ahead, who can see the demand exceeding the supply." And now to

In the absence of President Oberlin, Vice President Lewis Essig officiated. The absence of the secretary was also Rep .- "One word, Mr. Democrat | noticed, and upon motion, A. Pontiwas made secretary pro tem. Mr. Roth made a statement in reference to the meeting for the cosning year; that only three meetings were yet appointed; the May meeting at the residence of Dr. A. J. Dords, East Canton; June meeting, at Stark county fair grounds, has been sent out to investigate the and the September meeting, at Crystal look askance at the propriety of alleged misuse of the mails in Spring, Tuscarawas township, and called ante-election promises of this sort. the sending of the "Tax Reform Ad attention to the necessity of having all

> Daniel Smith and Miss Bayliss were appointed to solicit new members, after which the society adjourned until after

 Upon resusembling Mr. Essig called nominal, its object specific, and the | Mr. Pontius to the chair, and read the

The President Land of the Grand Mars. To C. F. Bolton, of Cleveland is the anal attention is required in other accordings.

senson may be not beautiful to we careful extend exist a seried of several members

extend sever a four of the control of our of our of our of as one of as one of an object that is in the crossest period, filterwing crollogition and processor with it, to the processor of the p en arcst in 1857 in 1969 or with not to the proposition and proposition and is now exceptioned as a function our american industries—and to note the first use of it is very important and no as well trule stood as its hould be a feet at 18 not like many

other things that nature gives us, which must be perfected by some of the arts, but it is in its grantest perfection, when thereughly ripe, and the longer we can have it in this condition the more it will contribute to our welfare and happiness. Hence the question of preserving crapes in a state as near natural as possible, must be admitted as one of the important features in constituted as one of the important features in constituted as one of the important features.

mitted as one of the important features in connection with our grape industries.

And in view of the fact that this question was never discussed in this society, and while we are yet in advance of an abundant crop of grapes, might it not be time well spent in devoting a portion of it to this subject to-day?

A very limited experience in the art of preserving grapes, makes it necessary for me to depart from the general rule in writing this events.

depart from the general rule in writing this esasy. As no one can be a good teacher or advisor, until he has been himself a scholar, but in the hope of becoming acquainted with the experience of others, through an interchange of views, which often follow the the reading of an essay, I hope that I may be well rewarded for this venture, and if there is an expert here to-day, or any one having experience in this art I hope they will let their light shine, for to make this society, worthy of its name, the experience of each member should be common stock.

I have had some experience with a dozen or fifteen varieties of grapes, but have not not tried all of these varieties for keeping, as they never produced in sufficient quantities to make this an object. I have learned however that all grapes are not of equal merit for keeping, and as a general

object. I have learned however that all grapes are not of equal merit for keeping and as a general rule, the earlier the variety the less likely it will prove a good keeper, some varieties may be kept till Christmas and even later, while others are not adapted to this purpose at all. That old standard and most generally cultivated grape, the Concord when once fairly ripe will not keep in good condition very long by any process known to me, and will apply to the Salem, Merrimac, Early Black, and all grapes that are solid and enclosed with a thin and brash shell, but it is different with some of the o.her varieties. The Catawba where it can be cultivated successfully, there is no reason of looking for any better grape and I believe equals nearly any other variety for keeping.

keeping.
The Isabella with me has proved one of the The Isabella with me has proved one of the best for keeping. The Wilder, Agawam and Rogers No. 17 have good keeping qualities. A very limited experience with the Iona, Diana, and Ielaware, indicated good keeping qualities, but with me proved so delicate that I never could raise them in sufficient quantities to test them thoroughly. I have no doubt, some of the new varieties may be good keepers, but not having any experience with them I must be excused from saying any thing about them.

When the object is to keep grapes for wister they should be allowed to ripen fully, after which they should be picked carefully, and placed on a table or shelving, in a cool siry proom to cure.

placed on a table or shelving, in a cool stry room to cure.

The operation of curing consists in wilting, by which the skin becomes tough so that it will not break when the grapes are packed. The bunches when cured are packed in boxes that will hold five or ten pounds each, the top of the box being removed, lay in the large bunches carefully and small bunches in upon them in such a manner that it will require a slight pressure to bring the top to its place after which it may be nailed down. The pressure used is such that the grapes next to the top are a little diattened, and this can only be done with grapes, the skin of which has been wilted by the process of curing. If the bunches were placed in the box as they came from the vine without curing, the skin would break around the stems and liberate and discharge the juice over the whole mass thereby causing decay. The boxescontaining the grapes should be stowed in a cool airy room, a little inoisture is not injurious providing the room is airy and cool at about 35 or 40 degrees.

airy and cool at about 35 or 40 degrees.

I have kept grapes by the process untill Christmas and even later, when the above theory in all its particulars was strictly adhered to. In a condition varying very little from that when taken from the viue, thoroughly ripe and with the varieties named for this purpose, and perhaps many of the newer varieties it is possible; but as stated before, is not suited to the Concord, or grapes of a similar nature, as the curing process does not have the desired effect, the skin being too tender and too easily broken. But even with this variety the seasen may be prolonged by placing the thoroughly ripened bunches in baskets, or boxes, with leaves of the vine below baskets, or boxes, with leaves of the vine below and between them, and a temperature ranging from thirty-two to thirty-five degrees, will be a great help in making this process a success, but even without this temperature the season may be prolonged for weeks, and even months, by placing the baskets or boxes in a cool siry cellar. It is perhaps not so generally known as it should be that no one variety of granes will meet every

be, that no one variety of grapes will meet every requirement that may be desired, and while it is important to prolong the season for grapes, it must not be forgotten that one of the greatsecrets to this end lays in planting the right varieties. No one would expect the early varieties of apples and pears tor the hollidays, and to a great extent the same rule will apply to grapes, so that in planting it is necessary to be familiar with their time of ripening and keeping as well as their adaptability to soil and climate. A minimal of the state of the same and the same as well as their adaptability to soil and climate. take in this direction has caused many disappointments and failures, while a good selection the grape industry a success. And any one who has not risen from the ranks may consider a day or two well spent, in visiting the vinerands neighbors, at a time when the crop is at its greatest perfection, for at this time the result of

est perfection, for at this time the result of planting different varieties may be noticed to a greater extent than at any other time.

I have suggested a little advice with regard to planting, and varieties, because we have very few works on agriculture, or horticulture, by American authors, whose writings emanated from practical results. The majority of such authors can authors, whose writings emanated from practical results. The majority of such authors having very limited experience, but with ample means acquired in s me other calling, engage in the business as a pistime, while their experience, perhaps, was confined to a city lot, where the teachings were that of horticulture, or of two or three acres in the sourroundings, where the teachings were that of agriculture.

The farmer or gardner who has risen from the ranks, will readily detect the lack of practical experience, and justly looks upon such instructors with contempt. And to this cause more than any other may be attributed the great and over-anyions prejudice against book-farming and gag ening, by which thousands have refused their patronage from meritarious works. patronage from meritorious works, a fa-rity of which might have saved useless toil and disappointment, besides years of priva

I have submitted these few though s for your consideration, and if I have not properly rected the members of this society. I hope rected the members of this society. I hope that you will balance accounts by your criticisms, and that the final result of our meetings will not only develop the b so modes of caring for an abundant crop of graces, but also make as familiar with the best modes of a maging every horticultural product, from the time of planting to the final disposal of the same. With this motto inscribed upon our banners, our society, which has already done much to improve horticultural taste, and inculcate a love for that which is beautiful, as well as useful, will have the respect of generations following, while its members, who have ever taught, and proved by their actions, that much of the purest happiness and refinement is found in active employment in the garden, will have demonstrated, to all reasonable observers, that light is brightest when it shines in darkness.

Lewis Essig.

LEWIS ESSIG.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORCHARDS. Your committee would say that the orchards are in good condition, with the exception that quite a number of appar ently thrifty young trees are dying off, the cause of which your committee is unable to tell. The present crop is about as reported at the last meeting; the better varieties of apples only about half a crop, and inferior in quality; seedlings a pretty fair crop. Pears a light crop, peaches and ploms a full crop. J. N. SITAUR. D. M. Slusser.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPLES.

Your committe on apples, pears and quinces has the pleasure of reporting a good exhibit of builts in their line for the season. H. R. Rohrer has fair specimens of Shenango Strawberry apple, Maiden's Blush, good samples of Orange Acet, and Welt's small Golden Sweet and one very good Nonpared apple Mrs. Watson Wise, medium Maiden's Blush; Jacob Kagey, Maiden,s Blush good. B. I' Berlin shows up fine spec ment of Alexander and Weallting apples and Whotney No. 20 crab, fine spec roon, ess Cerfeet Beauty crab S. U Rockbul has fan Mat len's Blush. Mit d Hole Obio Nonpared, Fallenwelder Baldwan, Gate, Grime's Golden, Rambo rather common. Clayton Holl lass Duchess of Ordenburg, good specimen. and Red Astraldian, rest its season, Josich Cerrell Les the best show on it. lied constag of time specimens of Qu eo Ann, Sweet Ruseit, Sunner Queen Cho Nampareil, Haney Coder, Maidens Blush and Western Beauty, als) goed specimen of Bartlett pears. A. Borst, medium Bartlett pears. H. N. of Barthetta. A. Pontius has a good and Bradshaw. S. P. Killinger, plums, CHASE BROTHERS CO., Miller else has only medium specimens

Flemish Beauty, B. T. Berlin has fair specimen of Clapp's Favorite, and good Louise Bomar De Jersey, and Bartlett; also Souvenir De Congress, the first ever exhibited at the society, and probably in the country; they are beauties. D. M. Slusser has three fair specimens of pears, the Bartlett and Honey and one for name referred to the committee on nomenclature. S. H. Rockhill has good Barlett pears. H. Shanafelt exhibits fair Seckel pears,

SAMUEL H. ROCKHILL JOSIAH CORRELL, B. T. BERLIN.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VINEYARDS

Your committee on vineyards would say their condition is about as last month's report, vines bearing a full crop. Some few varieties rot in some localities. P. J. PALMER, L. Essic.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

Your committee on vegetables find on exhibition the following potatoes by David Culter: Empire State, Snowball and Burbank; the last two named varieties the committe name Mammoth Pearl. One sample by Wm. Austin, the Bell, true to name. Mrs. J. Holl one sample called the Early Ohio; the committee say they are of the kose family. Clayton Holl one sample Queen of the Valley, true to name, H. C. Rudy one sample for name; the committee thinks they are of the Rose variety. P. J. Palmer one sample for name, the committee call Mammoth Pearl. John A. Burkholder one sample for name, the committee call Late Rose. Josiah Correll one sample called Colorado, which the committee call the Bell. One egg plant by Mrs. George Williamson, a very fine specimen. Mrs. J. Holl two specimens of tomatoes; one the Perfection and the other a Hybrid, both very good specimens. One very fine specimen of White Plume celery, by J. A. Borst.

WATSON WISE, S. J. MILLER, J. F. Roth.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS.

September has brought her flowers in eautiful profusion. Mrs. Lewis Essig ias a beautiful plate of pansies and hibiscus, a large bouquet of dablias, asters and lilies (Laucifolium and Lilium Auratum). Mrs. B. T. Berlin's bouquet is composed of roses, salvia, geraniums and cauna. A bouquet of asters and fern by Mrs. Paul Jones. Mrs. Watson Wise has a large hand bouquet of gladiolus, geraniums, petunia and coleus. Another of carnations and beliotrope; very beautiful. Mrs. J. Roth has two beauti ful bouquets of phlox, verbenas, gerani ums, sweet peas and feverfew. Mrs. Hol has three bouquets, small, but composed of beautiful flowers; one entirely of large pansies. Mrs. Rockhill exhibits one small bouquet of dahlias, candy tuft and sweet mignonette. A large bouquet of rare dahlias and golden rod by Mrs. John Burkholder. Two small bouquets without name. Mr. Samuel Meyers has, as usual, a large and beautiful collection of dahlias; twelve varieties of large flowers, making a beautiful show. Another bouquet of Mrs. Rockbill's we had almost overlooked, of heliotrope, mignonette, pot-marigold, candy tuft and a lovely rose. A large bouquet presented by Mrs Daniel Smith, consisting of many varieties of beautiful flowers; among the most prominent are two or three varieties of the finest lilies your committee have ADA SLUSSER.

JOSIE WILGUS. SAMUEL MEYERS. MRS. WATSON WISE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE

J. F. Roth has for name an apple which we find to be the Good, a valuable variety which originated in this county on the farm of Mr. Good, and was so named by this society. Also an apple which is the Istham Sweet, of western origin, said to be valuable. Mrs. Carpenter also has the 1stham fruit. Josiah Correll has for name a peach which we think is the Smock. B. T. Berlin has a each for name which resembles the rawford's Early, and is evidently of the Melacoton family D. M. Slusser has for name a pear, an old variety which has not been named, good, regu lar bearer, in t subject to blight, of medi-

J. K. Niesz, A. Pontius.

REPORT OF THE BOTANIST.

Datura, commonly called gimpson or Jamestown weed, is a coarse, rough, nox ious plant. It grows very rapidly in rich soil, in open fields, in fence corners and near untenantable buildings. It is an annual and succulent weed, having a thick, smooth and branching footstalk of a dull purple color and grows ordinarily from three to five feet high. Its leaves are sometimes very large and if a dull green color. It commences to flower about midsummer and shows its flowers until cut by frost. It produces a long white trumpet shaped flower. Its seeds are inclosed in a prickly capsule about the size of a walnut, which bursts open after the seeds have matured, thereby insuring a future crop if not destroyed Out off the plants before the seeds commence to ripen, and, as they are annual, they may easily be destroyed. The seeds and stems are used medicinally, and are said to be a narcotic poison

S. MEYERS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STONE FRUIT.

J. K. Niesz, Mt Union, plums for name, resembles "Magnum Bonum," specimens show injury from insects or bruises. Another variety resembles the green gage; also Lombard and Shropshire damson; fine specimens. H. Shanefelt, native wild plum, two varieties; also Lombard plums and seedling yellow peach. Jacob Kagey, plums, Imperial gage, Union Purple seedling peach, resembling the early Crawford. Correll, peach, George the Fourth, Bear's Smock, Crawford's early. J. A. Borst, early Crawford. S. J. Rockhill, small yellow peach for name, upknowa. of no value only for pickling; early Crawford, very fine Imperial gage plums, Lombard plums, yellow gage plums, for name, resembles Lombard. A. Teeple, early Crawford and Foster peaches M. Singser, plams, yellow gage Imperial gage and a green gage, Lombard and Union Purple. II. H. Miller, seedling celicw, likely grown from early Craw fud seed. A. Pontius, white seedling peach for name, unknown. early Crawford peach. P. J. Palmer early Crawford peach. B. T. Berlin, peach for name, early Crawford or grown from seed of that variety, Wager peach very small, valuable only for pickling, Kagey's seedling, same as Crawford's late. Plums, Lombard, Union Purple

damson, Lombard; also a branch from a tree of Lombard heavily laden with fruit. H. R. Rohrer, early Crawford. German plums, Lombard plums, two varieties of damson plums. The exhibit of fruits as a whole is very fine and would reflect credit upon any society. Respectfully,

H. R. ROHEER. A. TEEPLE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRAPES AND BERRIES.

H. Shanafelt shows Martha grapes, medium. Jacob Kagey, Moore's early, small bunches, berries good size. B. T. Berlin exhibits Hartford and Champion, very good specimens. Isaac Acker, grapes for name, the Champion. Peter Chance, specimen Gregg raspberry out of season, fine. P J. Paimer, grapes, erroneously called Ionas, not known to committee. H. R. Rohrer, grapes labelled Hartford, the committee believe, them to be Champion, good samples. S. them to be Champion, fair. H. Rockhill, Champion, fair. B. T. Berlin,

J. K. NIESZ, H. R. ROHRER

The entomologist, Mr. Baylise, reported that an insect, new hereabouts, was destroying clover seeds in some parts of the county.

Mr. Pontius said that if ragweed was mowed after harvest, it would not grow 🥻 again. Burning is unnecessary.

Miss Leila Smith, a flaxen haired missof less than a dezen years, recited a humorous poem, and Nellie Jones, from a high chair, likewise entertained the There were calls for Mr. A. McGregor.

Then Mr. McGregor described the battle between himself and his cabbage worms. of the experience of the Italian who had. three acres, and after giving two away as marriage portions, devoted bis whole time to his remaining field, and raised as much as he had on the original three acres. Mr. McGregor offered a valuable hint on grape preservation which was4 not appreciated. He remarked upon Mr. Essig's excellent essay, and then observed that if, instead of going to such great trouble, the grower would simply squeeze his crop, he could save his grades in the shape of wine, for years, instead of months.

The Rev. Mr. Smith said that grapes could be preserved for a long time by! enclosing the unripened bunches in paper sacks, to be tied at the mouth, when the crop was ready to pick. The bunches, thus fastened in bags can be kept fresh for six months or more, if hung in

Mr. Pontius reported that Stark county had sent an excellent exhibition 4 to the Columbus Centennial, and urged. all who still had fine specimens to send them down for display. He advised the Stark county farmers to go to see the show the third week, beginning Septem-

On account of the removal of J. C. F. Royer from Canton, the society accepted Mr. J. F. Roth's invitation, and wil? meet at his residence, two and a half miles south of Canton, in December.

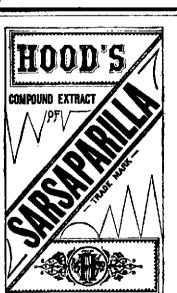
On motion, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. and Mrs. Borst for those

Mr. Bayliss asked this who had lived in the State for seventy years or more, to send their names to him.

After the following announcements, the society adjourned, to meet in November, at the residence of Josiah Correli, in Plain township.

Es-ayist, Clayton Holl; alternate, Mrs. Ruben Eswin. NEW MEMBERS.

Abraham Miller, Greentown; Elijah Wise, Lake, P. O.; Perry Moore, Green-



not be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla-is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it cradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hond's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

PITTSBURC **FEMALE COLLEGE** And Conservatory of Musilc.

Also Schools of Elecution and Fine Arts, and best school for young ladies. Unsurpassed frome comforts and care. Central! healthful! Charges very moderate. Thirty-fourth year opens September 11. Send for new catalogue to A. H. NORCROSS. D. D. Pit(sburg, Pa.

to canyass for the sale of nursery stock stendy employment guaranteed. Sal-ary and expenses paid. Apply neg stating ag. Refer to this paper, Rochester, N. Y'

Newspaper ARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

erered this Week by Independent Investigatore.

Akron has one hundred and forty as

John McKane, of Massillon, has been granted a pension.

The duck and pheasant shooting sea son has commenced.

Cholera infantum carried away twenty-three of Canton's children in August Massillon expects all the county bands to enter the tournament lists. There are dozens of them, and good ones, too.

Two huge cases containing a part of Stark county's exhibit at the Columbus centennial, were shipped from this city Monday.

It is a pleasure to announce that of Stark county's eight representatives at the reform farm, Canton furnishes seven Alliance one and Massillon none.

Wheat has jumped five cents in the local markets to-day. Flour too, has also gone up ten cents per sack, and forty cents per barrel, in all grades.

hyan and Morgan Jones, two bad brothers who live near East Greenville. got drunk in Massillon Saturday and paid the Mayor three dollars and costs, this morning.

Thursday was Rosh Hashona, or the New Year day, which, according to Catholic Verein, at Cincinnati. Hebrew reckoning, is 5649 years from the creation. In consequence all the Hebrew establishments in the city were closed.

Mrs. C. U. Kline died Thursday at her home on Cherry street. The funeral was held Friday afternoon, leaving the house at 2 o'clock. Services at St. John's Evangelical church. Mrs. Kline leaves a family of four children.

The Diocese of Ohio will again try to elect an assistant bishop, and a special convention has been called foe that purpose, at St Paul's church, Cleveland, on November 1st. Thus far two bishops have been elected, and both declined.

The blind horse of the fire department recently sold by the city, was hauling gravel the other day, when the alarm of fire was heard. The poor beast forgot that it had come down to plebeian tasks, and attempted to dash away with its heavy load, to the great discomfiture of itsdriver.

Mrs. Mary M. Clay was called to Chicago Tuesday, by a telegram notifying her of the alarming illness of her daughter. Miss Iva Penberthy, at the Cork County hospital. Miss Penberthy has been in that institution some time studying to become a professional nurse, and it is found that she has been attacked by some contageous disease.

Some man is annoying the residents of Prospect street by entering yards at unseasonable hours, peering into windows, and occupying hammocks. Nobody has seen him at short range, and his identity is unknown. Thus far he has been a harmless though a very dis agreeable visitor.

Corresponding Secretary Bastz of the tournament committee, has entered over half a dozen companies for the contests, and every mail brings more. It will be a big thing. The parade will be as gorgeous as the entrance of Lalla Rookh into Delhi, as the firemen will train on the Valley Railroad and almeet to-night to select new uniforms, in which they will appear on that festive occasion. The department will hold a special meeting to-night to have their measures taken.

When the tax ordinance was passed, its framers estimated that the receipts would equal those of last year, from the Dow tax. The remittance for six months is now in the hands of the treasurer, and amounts to \$4,161.51. The previous remittance was \$4,944.04, showing a falling off of \$782.43. attributable to a decrease in the number of saloons. The amount just placed in the corporation fund is \$15,668.77, making the city's total income for half of the fiscal year \$19,830,-

The Davenport, (Ia.,) Democrat-Gazette thus explains the cause of the to the ground, receiving a broken rib death of the late Isaac Clay, originally of this county. "On Sunday last Mr. Cay attended the Davenport district camp meeting at DeWitt. He was taken ill in the afternoon, the ailment being stomach trouble. A physician aided him during the night. Monday morning he took the first train for Davenport, arriving home at 10 o'clock. He was very weak, and went to his bed immediately. The trouble soon affected his heart-and when he felt that he said to his sons, 'I expect to die.' After that he resolutely awaited death, and obeyed his call with a look of triumph,"

Dr. J. W. Younge, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., who has H. S. Dewees, of this city. under his charge, has written to Dr. H. B. Garrigues, of this city, stating explicntly the very serious injuries sustained by Mr. Dewees by his recent fall from a bridge, Dr. Younge writes: "He fell thirty | per cent.con account of the exhaustion feet from a bridge Thursday, the 25th inst., of the fund. It has been possible to reness. The prognosis is rather univorable as yet. His mental faculties being feel justified in giving a decided prog-

PERSONALITIES

and the Matsers Which Agitate the the Seciety Werid.

Miss Laura Beck is visiting friends in Canton. Miss Ida Pietzcker is visiting her sister

in Cleveland.

Per Lee Hunt started East to-day, for the school year. Miss Laura Garver, of Navarre, is vis-

iting Miss Fannie Upham.

Mrs. F. A. Brown is visiting her eister, Mrs. E. L. Gates, in Toledo.

Dr. A. A. Hallock has been appointed surgeon for the C., L. & W. rathroad in this city. H. L. Clemens has accepted a positi-

tion as foreman for the Chicago Carriage Mrs. Eliza A. Walls is visiting in Cleveland, 147 Garden street, with her

niece, Mrs. M. Freeman. Little Ed. Sibila left with his father, Friday, for Dayton, where he will

enter St. Mary's Institute. Miss Grace Bailey left on Saturday for Painesville, where she will take a college

course at the seminary there. Prof. E. A. Jones has returned, after two weeks of institute work, the last of

which was spent at Marietta. John Loew, of Navarre, is a delegate to the national convention of the German

The Misses Corinne and Mary Ellison, of Cleveland, spent Sunday and Monday with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vincent.

Miss Bessie Fowles, a former resident of this city, now located in Toledo, it visiting her sister, Miss Alice Fowles.

Gus. Focke left Tuesday afternoon for Baltimore, where he will continue his studies in the Manual Training School

Married, September 2d, at the U. B parsonage, by the Rev. B. F. Booth, Mr. William McPeters to Miss Barbara

Miss Jennie Patterson is taking her vacation, and is spending it at Clinton, Canal Fulton, and half a dezen other

Mrs. E. J. Hamill and daughters Lillian and Mary Bell have returned from an extended visit in Connellsville and Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. Chas. H. Brown and children, of Knoxville, Tenn., and Miss Hallie Brown, of Toledo, are visiting Mr H. C. Brown, on East street.

Mr. H. L. Hurxthal has resigned his position with E. S. Craig, intending in a few weeks to go to Philadelphia, where he will enter the College of Pharmacy.

Harmon Loeffler, of this city has retired from his position in the business department of the Canton News-Demoerat, to accept a position with an Omaha malt firm.

Miss Mary Clemens, and her prother, Herbert Clemens, left Thurs- condition of the city on September 5: day evening for Portland, Oregon, accompanied by Albert Moser, of that city. City of Massillon ... Their departure is very generally regreted, and it is hoped that they may meet with abundant success.

Still Another Suleids.

One of the calmest suicides on record occured in Canton Tuesday. Emanuel Rollins an employee of Rich Brick Yard quietly laid down in front of a frieght lowed the engine to pass over his body, mangling him almost beyond recognition. No reasons for the rash act are given,

A Greentown Scandal.

Coroner Cock was called to Greentown Tuesday to investigate the death of a Mrs. Haak. Circumstances indicate that an abortion had been performed upon her person, implicating a well-

known Akron physiciau. Coroner Cock returned to Greentown to-day to continue the investigation.

A Lineman's Accident.

F. Williams, a lineman employed by the C., L. & W. railroad company, met with a severe accident Wednesday. He was at work upon a telegraph pole, ty months or thirty years and in some way lost his hold and fell and several gashes about the head and arms. Dr. Hallock, his physician, thinks the result will not be serious.

A Canton Accident.

C. L. Jones, a resident of Canton, met with a severe accident, which may result in his death. He was descending from a scaffold upon which he had been engaged in cleaning the ceiling of the First Methodist church, and in some way missed his foothold and fell to the ination showed that one rib was broken, but he was so badly shaken up that recovery is doubtful.

An Advance for the Indigent Soldiers Township Clerk Koons was busy Monday writing out orders for indigent coldiers of Perry township. A few months ago their allowance was reduced fifty fracturing the upper third of the left store the allowance to their original femur, the left fibula, the left arm (Colle's amount, and the September remitfracture), the left parietal bone, and rel tances will therefore be double ceived severe concussion of the brain. those of August. Perry township has He still remains semi-comatose, with a more veterans who receive aid from this few intervals (short) of semi-unconscious- fund than any other in the county There are twenty-nine on the books who receive from two dellars and a hall in such a deplorable condition, I do not to five dollars monthly. The sum paid out in one mouth has gone as high as one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

THE CITY COUNCIL

DROPS THE FIRE BRICK PAVING UNTIL SPRING.

The Financial Condition of the City-A Damage Suit Threatened-

Recolutions Passed Owing to the sickness of Mr. Blumenschein, President pro tem. Jarvis occu-

pied the chair at the council meeting Wednesday night. The street commissioner's report for the week ending September 1, amounting to \$57 was approved.

Resolution by Mr. Clutz: To have the engineer decide upon a grade for Clay street, and report the same at the next meeting of the council. Passed.

Clerk White then read a letter from G. W. Lemmons, which stated that he had visited Massillon twice for the parpose of inspecting the paying brack manufactured by the Massillon Stone and Brick Company, fir t on August 1, when not more than 5,000 of the brick then manufactured were suitable for paving purposes, and again on September 4, when he was accompanied by Mr. Todd, an expert upon paying brick, and they both agreed that out of the 175,000 brick then manufactured, not more than 50,-000 would correspond to the sample shows, and he could not see how the Massillon Brick Company could furnish the required number of brick by the time specified in the contract. He would therefore withdraw cm the understanding with the council, for the paving of Main street. On motion of Mr. Volkmor the communication was accepted.

Resolution by the gaving and grading minittee: That the contract entered nto between the city and G. W. Lemm as be rescinded, and to at the paving of Main street be abandoned for the present.

Mr. Leu objected to the passage of the resolution on the ground that the time had not expired for the completion of the work, and until that time the council had no right to rescint the con-

The clerk here stated that he understood that a suit for damages would be begun by the Massillon Stone and Brick Company, and he was of the opinion that the contract should be rescinded at

Mr. Bowman stated that no one except the council was to blaire for the present situation, and thought it advisable to pass such a resolution, but was under the impression that it should be deferred until after the expiration of the contract. The resolution was tabled until suth. And upon an eminence, facing the next meeting.

Resolution by Mr. Volkmor: That J Donoker or heirs be notified to lay stone flagging along side of their property on North Mill street. Passed.

The city clerk reported the financial

Light Fund.....

Engineer's Fand..

Fire Department Fund
Police Fund
Water Fund 506 08
Salary Fund
Santy Fund
Interest Fund
Board of Health Fund 217 95
Hospital Fund 166 20
Hospital Fund
Bonds 13,500 (0
Total\$25,558 19
DEBIT.
City Treasury
Street Commissioner's Fund
Street Commissioner's Fund
Street and Alley Fund 371 31

Resolution by Mr. Bowman: That the discharge of the park warden be indefinitely postponed. Passed.

J.O. Garrett then addressed the council upon the subject of paving Cedar street sidewalks. He stated that all had complied with the notice except T. S. Webb and Z. T. Baltzly, and he wanted to know whether the notice, which was given last April, meant thirty days, thir-

Mr. Leu stated that he understood that a member of the council had told persons who were ordered to lay flagging that they need not comply with the request until next summer. He (Leu) would like to know what authority this man had to do so.

Mr. Volkmor replied that he had told members of the school board they need not lay flagging along the West Tremont street school building because he thought that the flagging would not all be laid on

the south side of Tremont street. On motion of Mr. Clutz the council adjourned to meet at the call of the

١,	presucut
1	BHIS PAID.
ı	F. Hase
1	Electric Light to many many many popular
1	Newstetler & Co
۱-	G. Mant
. 1	T Haven
٠,	1. Kitchen
.	F. Ertle
•	J. Baumberger,
ı	C Bantz
_	C F. Ober 10
1	CE Oberlin
	M. Walker
-	6 h Lemmons 200
в	John Millet 1 ket
4	H Sultrana
s	\ Clemens 181
	John treis and others
٠.	Gen Young 11
Œ	150

The Independent Company.

AT SPRING HILL

A Large Company of Massillou and Canton People Entertained. [From Wednesday's Daily]

Dozens of lamps blinked in the long.

straight lane which leads up to Spring

Hill, last night, and the old country seat, in which many generations have often been entertained, was lighted up and thrown open to a large company which came as the guests of Miss Wales and her brother, Mr. Arvine Wales, who. with their mother and Mrs. Church, received them as they entered. Parlor, library and hall carpets were covered with white canvas, which soon assumed a dozen hues, as falling flower petals were crushed by dancing feet. Rich. eimer's orchestra occupied one end of the hall, from where its music penetrate imto every room. One of the most pleasant features of the evening was the presence of so many Canton young people, whose animation was certainly not marred by their dusty ride. It is very rarely that so many from the two cities meet together at a tim , as many remarked. It was quite late offers anybody thought of going home, and much later when the last carriage romble id own the lane. The party numbered about one hundred and twenty-five, of whom the following were from out of town: Mrs. Church, of California; Miss Clem, of Philadelphia; Miss Brennaman, of Marshalville; Miss Philips, of Newark, N. J.; Miss Kelly, of New York; Miss Garver, of Navarre; Miss Lowther, of Boston; Miss Deardorff, of Canal Dover; Miss Adele Graham, Miss Jennie Graham, of York, Pa.; Mr. Will Bucher, of Kingston, New Mexico; Miss McCallum, Miss Nellie McCallum, and Miss Mamie Magee, of Pittsburg: Miss Bayliss, of Lake Park; Mrs. Captain Williams, Miss Allen, Miss Ella Allen, Miss Mame Backius, Miss Slusser, Miss Thompson, Miss Bucher, the Rev. Howard MacQueary, and Messrs. Rob and Fred Fast, Norman and Wade Chance, Atlee Pomerene, Will Shanafelt, Harry Raynolds, Will Kuhns, Harry Frease, Norman Raff, Ralph Ambler, Rob Tonner, Cullen Welty and Anston Lynch, of Canton,

A FOUNDLING

COMES TO MRS. JOHN MORRISON

Sleeping in a Basket, and Laid in the Stable.

Just one square west of Akron street, at its southern end, there is a short thoroughfare which rejoices in being named after the great hero Lou's K. sthis street, from which it overlooks the chimneys on the opposite side, stands the little home of John Morrison, an honest workingman, who, with his good wife, glories in his six young hopefule, and regrets that he has no more. And it was thisher that an INDEPENDENT mon wended his way, along with a stream of women folk, to hear about the baby that came Tuesday morning, after the fash on that is told in the story books.

When Mrs. Morrison arose this merning, and started her husband off to work, she heard the cries of a little one unl they disturbed her. The baby's voice continued to be heard, until the poor woman became nervous over it, and looked high and low, to fine its source. Finally she ran down to the cow stable. which is directly upon the street, and entering the open d or, came upon a common market basket, in which an infant was crying lust ly. Mrs. Morrison nearly broke down, and had only strength to call in a neighbor to see the little founding. When both had recovered from their astonishment, they carried the child to the house and began to investigate.

SEW YORK

The babe was evidently about six weel sold. In the basket was a lot of clothing, all of it the worse for wear and a collectionits body was a brown paper tag covered on both sides with writing. The words on one side are day, or 141,912,000 in a year. Think of your watch and take it to now indistinct, but on the other, the tag reads. "This child was baptized in the Holy Catholic church. His name is Willy. Take him, and take care of him." And the good hearted Mrs. Morrison has obeyed the injunction. The red-faced stranger sleeps in the cradle in which the half a dezen Morrisons were rocked, and to each of the numerous requests for the charge of the little fellow she answers, no, no. Yet a glance at the surroundings of her home show that she is illy prepared for this additional burden, which some unfortunate or unnatural mother has imposed upon her. No one has any idea of the parentage of the child, and it seems likely that it was brought from a distance. He is a fine sprig of a boy, and the proudest of his admirers, whose name is legion, are Mrs. Morrison and the six little Morrisons.

A Modest. Sensitive Woman

often shrinks from consulting a physician about functional derangement, and prefers to suffer in silence. This may be a mistaken feeling, but it is one which is largely prevalent. To all such women we would say that one of the most skillful physicians of the day, who has had a vast experience in curing diseases peculiar to women, has prepared a remedy which is of estimable aid to them. We refer to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weakness and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or Headquarters for school books, money telunded. See guarantee printed on bottle wrapper.

A VIGOROUS CLUB

Organized to Keep the Harrison Ball a Rolling. [From Friday's Daily.]

The best attendance any meeting has thus far had, marked the gathering of chair, with George T. Crawford as secre-

The election of officers was first in order. The nominations vere all very Don't fail to try it. acceptable, and the following list was chosen unanimously: President, J. W. McClymonds: vice presidents from the wards and township, J. R. Dangler, If you have choking sense ions, flutter-Henry Huber, H. C. Brown, Joseph Corns, sr., and Adam Metzger; secretary- easily, take Dr Miles' New Cure. treasurer, Wm. F. Ricks; executive and finance committee, J. W. Foltz, W. B. Humberger and Jos. R. White. A committee consisting of E. D. Doxsee, C. H. Garrigues and J. H. Williams, was bowels, e.c., is rule their nerves. named, to draft a constitution. It is the Mill's Pirs, the unit est and mildest. purpose of the club to organize a marching section within its own lines, as soon as possible. A hall will be secured, and a regular meeting wirm appointed. The first regular meeting will be held next Toursday, at the P. op'e's hail, preparations en ray la Short specches were mal 1, st night by J. H. Williams, W. F. Ricks D. F. Rein | er of strength of the peculiar in the oehl and others, upon pertinent subjects.

The Death of Mrs. Lieghley

[Monday's Daily] Surrounded by the large family, to whom the end has long been expected, gust everybeny with your offensive and sadly awaited. Mrs. Eli B. Lieghley bream, but use Dr. Sage's catarrh Rempassed away yesternay noon, after such edy and end it. of very few to endure. Day by day, for The Handsomest Ludy in Massillon. three long years, the disease gained a Remarked to a friend the other day that three long years, the disease games at she stew Kemic's Balsam for the throat firmer hold, core in hing her strength, and and and united as a superior remedy, as it denyme her the power of speech, until stopped services non-re-tantly when other at last see was mercifully relieved by couch rem dies had no effect whatever. death. Mrs. Linghley's trouble was a Soit povet is and convince you of its death. Mrs. Linguisey's trouble was a mer t, so drog ist will give you a sam, morbid growth at the base of the brain, the botie free. Large size 50% and Sl which developed into progressive paralysis, from the effects of which she lest her voice, and her ability to readily partake of food. Under all this growing ton, On o for the purpose of constructing four and active, retained its cheerfulness, troat, unions west from Rusiell & Co's shops, in the city of Massilion, Stark county, Ohro Bids or entire for the purch. she leaves behind a husband, a large family, and a great circle of friends. The family, and a great circle of friends. The pold Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the family residence on Prospect street.

FULL WEIGHT

PURE

Remarkable Nerve.

The early history of America is full of instances of men having great nerve. But we are rapidly becoming the most nervous people on earth. The recent increase of ineanity, epiloptis fits, headache, backache, ne ralges, sleeplesaness, nervousness, dyspensia, fluit ning of the Republicans last night, in the People's | beart, etc., punts to an early decay of hall. W. S. S. Rogers occupied the the race, unless this tendency is checked. Nothing will cure these diseases like Dr. Miles' Nervine, warran ed to contain neither opium or morphine. Sample bottles iree at Z. T. Baltzly s drug store.

Sudden Death.

The papers are for of sudden deaths. ing pain or end-rness in chest, faint at Z. T Baltzly e drug store.

M. P .- A New Principle.

A great physician has discovered that the true way that on he aver, stomach, Samples free at Z T B tziv's drug store.

Preuliar

In the combination, populion, and preparation of its ourse to co. Hood's Sars its good name at the which is a 'towphenomenal sams it eas attained. Hood's Sarsanarilla sithe most successful medicine for purming the blood, giving strength and creating an appetite

Dan', howk, hawk, blow, spit, and dis-

Bridge Notice.

Scaled hids will be received up to noon Monday, October 1st, 18-3, at the auditor's office, Can-

CANTON, August 27, 1888.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

diseases of men only

Its superior excellence proven in rall'ions o homes tormore than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, torrest, and most headthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, time or alum Sold only in cans. PRICE BAKING FOWDER CO. SEW YORK CHICAGO ST. LOUIS.

There are many who think a watch ought to run for years without cleaning or a drop of oil. Read this and judge for yourselves: The main wheel in an ordinary American watch makes 4 revolutions a day of 24 hours, or 1.460 in a year. Next the center wheel 24 revolutions a day, or 8,760 a year. The third wheel 192 in a day or 70,180 in a year. The fourth wheel 2,440 in a day, or 880,600 in a year. The fifth or escape wheel 12,-960 in a day, or 4,728,200 in a year. The ticks or beats are 388,800 in a

MILLER'S WELRY STORE.

No. 11 East Main Street.

And have it Cleaned. Watches Cleaned and Warranted for 75 cents. Repairing made a Specialty at Miller's, No. 11 E. Main Street.

COLEMAN, RELIABLE JEWELER HAS AN IMMEN' E STOCK OF

optical goods,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU. Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Siverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc. COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street

ON THE PLANET MARS.

THE CANALS A LONG KNOWN MYS-TERY OF THE HEAVENS.

es Favorably Situated for Astronomical Observation—Some Rather Curious - What Life on Our Neighbor Planet Is Supposed To Be Like.

M. Berthelot, one of the academicians. is evidently a light hearted savant, for he at once asked M de Lesseps, who was present at the meeting, "if he had by chance a brother projector in Mars," whereat all the learned astronomers smiled solemnly. This is, surely, the first time that a joke has been imported from a spot 35,000,000 miles off, which is about the distance of the planet Mars from our earth. The canals perceived by M. Perrotin upon the surface of our next outside neighbor in the solar system, however, are a long known mystery of the heavens, and one that is probably as far as ever from being solved by the facetious wizard.

Mars happens to be better situated for observation by astronomers than any other body in the sky except the moon. He is more than a hundred times farther off than the moon at his very closest approach, and measures only 4,200 miles through at his equator; but, unlike the moon, he exhibits in turn every portion of his surface, rotating in a day which is about half an hour longer than our own. Thus the entire face of the planet Mars has been pretty accurately mapped, and presents a diversified aspect of large patches of alternating lighter and darker markings which may naturally suggest the divisions of land and water. At the poles of Mars are extensive white regions. which sometimes show up in the field of the telescope with striking brilliancy and clearness of definition; and since these undergo periodic changes, occasionally almost vanishing and then shining forth again at just the seasons when it would be winter with the Martians, astronomers had been led to call them "ice caps," and to believe that we actually behold the Arctic and Antarctic polar seas of the planet in the form of these little white saucers stuck on each end of the "star of

As for the canals with which M. Perrotin poked scientific fun at M. de Lesseps, they are certainly very curious objects. From sea to sea, or what looks like it, run these straight passages, wearing an appearance, no doubt, of some immense artificial work—some Panama or Suez canal on a colossal scale. They do not alter or extend-there they always are!some of them completed, others apparently imperfect, as if the Martian chamber of deputies had refused to sanction a lottery loan for the fulfillment of the original design But when MM. Perrotin and Faye begin to talk of "engineers" and "men in Mars" it is necessary to remember that to be seen at all, even as a hair line, these canals in Mars would have to be at least 500 times as broad as the Thames—say thirty or forty miles across -and as their length is to be reckened in hundreds of miles, the navvies in Mars, if they exist, must certainly be wonderful

Astronomers, admirable on so many points, are never so stupid and unimagin. ative as when meditating on the probabilities of life beyond this earth, that old and fascinating topic of "more worlds than one." They take their terrestrial notions and experiences much too blindly into space; they ask if there be an atmosif any doubts exist about these elements they solemnly conclude that these and other lovely and elimible that these and other lovely and eligible celestial abodes are tenantless. As if life were not con ceivable without lungs and a liver! As if we must always carry about with us into the glorious promotions of inter-stellar space the dentist, the anti-bilious pill and bronchitis.

It is true that for beings constructed as we are at present Mars would be a novel and rather a surprising kind of abode. Supposing we found dense air enough to breathe there, and water sufficient for tea and washing-which are both dubious points-the diminished gravitation of the little planet is so great that it would induce a physical and mental levity fatal to dullness and forbidding sense of fatigue. What is a hundred weight here would there weigh only fifty-six pounds, and we could all go up stairs five steps at a time, or jump twice our own height with ease and grace. Then it would assuredly be very nice, if we were living in the right latitude on Mars, to have a quick moon and a slow moon, always careering round like splendid Chinese lanterus, saving gas bills and encouraging long walks of lovers and Martial poetry. A fall from a horse would seldom or never prove at all seri ous in the Martizi hunting fields; the rider would rebound from the soft soil llike an India rubber cushion. Aerial mavigation has quite possibly been solved long ago by the fortunate people of the red planet, the conditions being so extremely favorable, and who knows, in-deed, whether the so called "canals" are not vast tobogganing slides, where the entire population enjoys the unwonted sense of swift descent, and some little spice of peril? But we may be sure of this, that if there be sentient creatures on the silver and pearl surfaces of Mars, they are of a very different type from our terrestrial frames, for life is always the equation of its surrounding conditions, and we denizens of the earth have lungs and a larynx simply because we live at the bottom of an aerial sea, just as fish possess gills because they breathe the water.—London Telegraph.

A Point Against Cremation. If cremation becomes popular it will be a great boon for poisoners and other mur-derers who dispose of their victims in such a manner as to leave no outward in dication of a crime having been committed. It frequently hoppens that several words and perhaps menths chapse before out, cion la fastencia i pour that mun large, and then it is now say to exhause treate mains and hold a postroide roadinguest in order to prote too have of could be in order to move the line will death. In case of cremation this would be impossible. In the sie livelity of form taken, the little coloron which a little to make billity have a couplibility to some discoupling the remains a material macroscopy to ensure the remains a material macroscopy to ensure the remains a material macroscopy. the remains and ruding the cost limits The theory was a parable one and would have had great weight with the jury-Criminal Lawyer in Globe-Democratic

The Case Viewed Philosophically, "Dear me," said the little Poston how when, after intellectual sugsion had failed, they had spanked him for the first time, "if I had had the slightest suspicion that the resultant sensation was so poignant, I should never have invited the experiment."—Kennebec Journal. Advice to the Sensick

The only advice we should venture to give would be to take counsel of your own good sense and quiet judgment; make these your prime ministers, and act up to the light they are ready to give. It will surely bring much discomfort and no help if the advice of any one who passes by is taken. In our own case, we always resist to the uttermost the lassitude that steals over one at the first symptoms of nausea. Fight the invader to the last. As long as there is power to sit up, we refuse to lie down; for although that position may restrain sickness and prevent vomiting, yet the strength gives out soon—at least, we find it so. Unless the nauses proceeds to excess, we doubt if it is wise to resist a remedy that in the end may prove far more beneficial than doctor's ipecac. If strength allows, and the system can resist cold, the deck is the best place, where fresh air may be always on hand. We make no effort to eat when sure the stomach will reject the first mouthful. We see no benefit in torturing one's self by the vain effort.

Anyhow, no matter, even if you feel very sick do not be cross and forlorn. It certainly cannot benefit yourself. On the contrary, it will increase your disgust with your own self and make all about you uncomfortable. Do not whine and draw the mouth into a grimace suggestive of a drug shop As long as the breath will allow laugh, talk cheerfully and try to cheer others, and when that becomes quite impossible sit still and be patient. A few sweetwater grapes are cool and comforting to most patients as soon as it is possible to swallow anything, and by and by a bit of quail or chicken carefully broiled, seasoned with pepper and salt. No butter may be tolerated by the unruly stomach, when stronger food or gravies, soups and gruels will be rejected.

But not one of these suggestions may be accepted by many; therefore, each should be a law unto themselves. But be good natured anyhow. If you don't feel so act as if you did for a short time, and the genuine article will soon make its appearance.-Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

Words One May Not Use.

The Americans are accused of a profusion of epithets, of an ill expressed approbation. No one should say of a picture that it is "perfectly sweet." Sweetness (in spite of Matthew Arnold) is a word meant to express a sensation of the palate. Still less should we say of anything we enjoy at table, "I love it," "I love melons," "I love peaches," "I love grapes;" all these are schoolgirl mistakes; we love our friends and our country. Love is an emotion of the heart, and not a tickling of the palate; we may like and prefer melons, but we do not love them. All the senses have their appropriate language; some of them can be equally expressed by the same words. There are minor elegancies also to be observed in the words "take" and "eat." We do not say now "I take tea with Mrs. Montgomery, but "I drink tea." Beau Brummel once rebuked a lady for saying, "Take a dish of tea." He said: "Madam, a vulgar man can take liberties, but a gentleman drinks tea."

The English, however, who are very particular as to these minor rules, are very coarse in some of their expressions. They says uch a person is a "horrid, nasty little pet," and "you stupid old darling" is a familiar term of endearment. They use many terms which we need not adopt. The use of the word "nasty" as a term of endearment and praise is a very false fashion. When our English friends use the word "nasty" as describing their own elimate we can quite agree with them,

Beauty of the Coffee Plant.

Nothing can be more beautiful and interesting than studies of the annual blooming, budding, growth and ripening of coffee, and its gathering and preparation for the market. The leaves, which are ovate in form, are about four inches long. They set opposite each other in pairs and are dark green in color. Similar in texture to the mammee leaf, they have the waxen surface of the Indian laurel. The foliage is perennial. Shooting out from the bases of these pairs of leaves, after the manner of our cherry blooms, are seen the coffee blossoms, almost precisely like a diminutive tuberose, in clusters of three to six, snow white, and with an indescribably delicate, subtle and delicious odor. For two months in spring time a coffee plantation is simply one vast plain of white, a region of intoxicating odor, with the blue sky half shut from sight by myriads of honey seeking butterflies, humming birds and brilliant winged songsters, flittering and circling in apparent eestasy of revelry and delight. For nearly six months new blossoms come as the old ones disappear. Blossom and ripening berries are continuous. As the breezes snow the dying blossoms upon the ground tiny green buttons take their place. They change to a pale pink; then to a bright cherry; finally to a reddish purple. Then they are ripe and ready for gathering.—Edgar L. Wakeman's Cuba

Reconstructing the Bastile.

The Parisians have just been treated to the spectacle of the restoration of a whole quarter of the old Paris of a century igo-the quarter out of which the revolution and the new ideas which govern modern France sprang, the quarter of the Faubourg St. Antoine and that somber fortress and last stronghold of French absolute monarchy—the Bastile. This is part of an elaborate series of reconstructions which will be one of the features of the great exhibition of 1899; it being proposed to construct on both sides of the seine, from a point nearly opposite the Palais de l'Industrie, and extending all the way down to the Champs de Mars and the Trocadero, sections of old Paris as well as specimens of the architecture, palatial and private, of different nations. The main entrance to the exhibition is expected to be on the Champs Elysees, through the great doors of the Palais de Findancie-a joyful announcement to the foreigners with memories of previous exhibitions, waiting for cabs and horse cars. The present exhibition or the Eastile and the Purbourg St. Autring was doubtle s suggested by the succes, which attended the pread Pondon calabition at Kensingis a dar ; the two exhibitions of last he previous year. -- New York Levelie : For.

Thou building at of the terrior had have mative is not be. Neither near the best has built a char of fer his when it by the perpendicular well of the time of the victor has been a victor is shady struck down where he cannot be the standard or the stands and more by the cond wheels Struck by the sleping bors of the "pilot" he may got off with a broken bett or and or frictioned this but at least he is thrown out of the way of the modern Ju gernaut, and does not have to be gathere! up in buckets and shovels .- Pittabarr

The Tancer Plast Locomotive.

REAL ESTATE OXYGEN.

g in the Atmosphere That Make Chicago People Buy Real Estate.

Talking with a broker on the question of trade and weather be gave expression to some very peculiar ideas, for this same broker, though prominent on the street and very successful, has a wonderful imagination, and frequently expresses himself in the most visionary manner.
On this occasion he said: "I can tell you

what the trouble is: it's the air for a dead certainty. I have watched this market for years, and have seen some queer things. Under ordinary circumstances rain and snow have their effect upon the real estate market, but there are times when they do not. Say, did you ever read Dr. Ox's experiment? He way the chap, you know, Jules Verne writes about as having stirred up the quiet little Dutch burg and set the steady going old residents in commotion by the aid of oxygen. Well, I want to tell you that in a minor form that very thing is transpiring around us every once in a while. There is certainly something in the air that makes people buy real estate. I feel it very quickly. The moment I get out of bed some mornings it seems as though I could not get to the property of the seems as though I could not get to town quick enough, and all the way in there is a sort of suppressed eagerness to buy acres and subdivide them. I fairly have a craving to buy land. "Well, as sure as shooting, when I

reach the office I notice an activity among the clerks that is unusual, and I also notice that people begin to flock in. They do not struggle in, one at a time, and go out almost immediately, but they crowd the office and they buy lots, too, and when they do finally leave it is with a sort of hungry look at the maps and plats as though they wanted more. You can laugh and think I am a crank, if you like, but it's a fact, all the same. Why, I attended an auction sale of lots one day when I had this bunch to buy. I tried to keep away, but I could not. Some big, bald headed fellow, with a voice like a broken down calliope, was acting as auctioneer, and had got the crowd in laughing humor by telling funny stories, but evidently that was not what they came out for and they began to howl for the sale to begin. The sale did begin, and so did a rainstorm, but it had no more effect on that crowd than a gentle breath of wind; everybody had the fever, and we all stood there in the pelting rain bidding and buying until the big chap said he was cleaned out entirely and had no more lots to sell. This atmospheric boomer comes very suddenly at times.

"I remember another sale I happened to be at where the crowd, though large, seemed apathetic, loggy and lifeless; the salesman was doing his best, and it was uphill work for him, only a stray bid here and there reaching his ear. I was leaning against a tree, as listless as the rest, when, in a twinkling, all was changed; life and animation had taken the place of lethargy, and the bids were rolling in thick and fast. I knew what it was, for I felt it sweep over me and surge through my frame like a charge of electricity-it was the real estate oxygen, and, so far as I was concerned, I bought thirteen lots in the next twenty minutes. What I am telling you is right, and no funny business, and the only regret I have now is that the epidemic does not strike oftener. I'll tell you what would be a good scheme. If some of those invention fellows, like Edison, would get up a machine to store this stuff and let it off upon proper occasions what real estate booms could be inaugurated; but we have no such machine yet, and have to depend upon the fitful fancy of nature for a supply, and nature has evidently got her back up at Chicago tate men, for this strange and exbilarating air has been denied now for many weeks. L us hope for a speedy change."—Chicsor Herald.

Milliners Advertisements on Broadway. Those physical wrecks of men who pace wearily up and down Broadway with pla cards on their fronts and backs, and famil iarly called sandwich men, are not the only persons who promenade as advertise ments. Comelier advertisers are several girls sent out by leading milliner and dressmaking establishments. They are models chosen for perfection of face and figure, clothed in the newest and most pronounced costumes or bonnets, and then sent out to walk in Broadway and Fifth avenue. The girls selected for this particular service are those who have been for several years used in their employers stores as models on which to show off goods to wealthy purchasers, and thus have become known to those customers so well that, on being seen in the streets. they are instantly recognized. Thus the freshest wares offered for sale in those particular shops are announced under the most favorable circumstances. A dress or a bonnet seen out of doors on the per son of a beautiful girl is, of course, pow erfully recommended, and no doubt that the manufacturers who have resorted to this novel method of announcing their novelties find a good profit in it.-New York Sun.

Women Workers on the Continent.

A sad effect of the increased armaments of continental Europe is to be found in the scarcity of farm hands to prepare and handle the crops. The consequence is that the field work is mostly done now by women, lads and old men. The cultivation of flowers, vines and small fruit is a healthy occupation for a woman, but the lowing and reaping are too onerous, and he German woman of the lower classes hows, by increased physical defects, the news, by harvester physical defects, the nearly drain made on her constitution by this severe labor. Women in Germany are also employed in other outside work. Mecklenburg—of all the German states the one least suspected of such a movement—has recently begun to employ women as road tenders on the Friedrich-Franz railway Since April 1 a number of women have been enrolled in the service at 160 marks per annum Many of these are the wives of the men now in service. who are to relieve their husbands. The uniform of this female corps consists of a ladge on the arm in the national colors (blue, yellow and red) and a dark blue bandanna around the head. The stipend is of a miserable quantity, amounting to but \$50 a year, or less than \$1 a week for important services tind require inceas og attention and executade. -San Franrisco Chronicle.

Understudying Her Sister's Role.

"What are you doing now?" said one actress to a pert soubreffe, whom she met in a dramatic agency

'Well, I am understudying my sister's r loas a sweetheart," was the half series, half jornar rebly "You see, Nell is engaged to a rich dude, but she doesn't like him at all, and thinks of throwing upthe role of a betrothed wife. In the mean time I am making myself colid with the fellow, so that if sister gives up I shall be ready to step into the part, after perfect, and with all the busines, down fine."—New York Sun OUR CHECKER COLUMN. Land Excursions vin the Pounsyl

TO THE CHECKER WORLD.

Beptember 1, 1885.

Mr. Hopkins has arrived in our city from the East and says: "Mr. Freeman told me he would never again play a match for less than one thousand dollars. Mr. Tillinghast of Providence, R. I., also said, he would back Mr. Freeman for one thousand dollars against any man in the world providing he wasted to play."

Mr. J. P. Reed writes: That if the expense account is raised he will willingly play Willie Gardner. Will the players of Europe contribute to bring about this match? They must and will, we hope, defend "Good old Willie."

Mr. L. P. Ketchum, proprietor and editor of the Poultry Journal, makes the following proposition: Mr. Gurley, of Denver, Col., has offered to be one of ten to make up a purse of £250 to be played for by J. P. Reed and Percy Bradt. A match between the players named would be interesting, and we believe Western players would contribute liberally to bring it about. To expedite matters we would like to amend the above proposition by making the purse \$100. We will then contribute one-tenth of the sum, and if Brother Gurley will take charge of the arrangements and confer with us we will name four other parties whom we feel sure would contribute a like amount.

We would willingly be one of the parties to contribute to the proposed match; but owing to Mr. Bradt being busy on second double corner he will not at present jeopardise the greatest feature of his life to encounter Mr. Reed across board; but writes us "that as soon as the S. D. C. 1s finished he will play Reed a match."

Walter E. Rockwell hus been a visitor at the Chicago Checker Club and acquitted himself with honors, Come again, Walter, the club's latchstring is always out to visitors.

Gould's Book of Match Games or one thousand Problem Rook to any address for one dollar. We heartily recommend them to all grade of players.

The checker editor of Poultry Journal, in reference to "Our Column," says: "For purpose

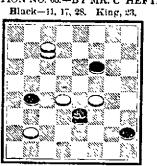
I players.

The checker editor of Poultry Journal, in reference to 'Our Column,' says: 'For purpose of economizing space a miniature and very neat diagram has been adopted. Brother Denvir, by the way, has the faculty of crowding as much, perhaps a little more, good checker matter into a single column than any editor in the country."

the country."

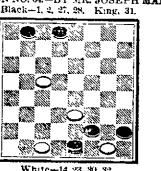
Brother Ketchum, to use a slang phrase, "is giving it to us a little strong;" however, we take great pride in "Our Column," and thank our many contributors for their kind assistance, and add that the credit for the appearance of the column is due to them to the notice. the column is due to them more than to us.

POSITION NO. 63.-BY MR. C HEFTER.



White-18, 19, 25. King, 6. White to move and black to win.

POSITION NO. 64.-BY MR. JOSEPH MAIZE.



SOLUT	ION TO N	O 58 BV	Trees	NIT/3 A NT			
Blacker	6, 7, 10, 11,	19 14 93					
	13, 19, 23, 2		and	to move			
	1116		2731	9 6			
1423		2024		1518			
	1620			6 2			
2027	1916(1	9127	14 9	1015			
4223		2217		W. wins			
		ariation I		*** ******			
2622	2217	1814	14 9(2	9 2			
2024	2427	2732*	3228	Drawn.			
		ariation S	2.				
2378		14 9	2824	Drawn.			
(a) 26-23 wins also.							

SC	LUTION			. 60.
	B Y 1	L M. STE	ARNS.	
Black—	11, 14, 20.	, w		nove and
	23, 25, 32,	ŀ	Win	١.
2522	1417	1814	2630	6 2
2024	2319	2226		2428
2218	1724	14 9	30 . 26	W. wins.
	-		-	
	GAME	NO. 62-"	ALMA."	

	CAMPLE	110. 03-	"ALMA	
By Wa	alter E. Ro	ckwell, c	orrecting	variation
206 and 2	BUG of Bake	r and Re	ed's " Alm	a " book. I
1175	1116	1115	15 . 19	1026
23 19	2628	2011	5016	3016
8,.11	711	1521	194	Drawn.
2217	2420	2720	a)3928	
3 8	1524	815	1219	i i
2523	2819	2315	1714	T I
(a) Dr	ummond :	plays 16	11 and 32-27	. permit-
ting bla	ck to win	Mr. Ro	ckwell sul	mits the
above to	r a draw.			
	-			
GAME	No. 63	BRISTO	DL 23-18L	INE."

ı	1116	2925	1519	a)11 7	2783
1	23.,18	1544	2217	514	1) 2 6
	1620	2319	1438	13 9	1115
	24 19	4 8	1714	b) 2., 11	6 9
	914	1713	1017	9 2	1418
	18 9	811	2114	2427	2217
i	514	2723	1924	3124	1823
	2217	1115	14 9	2027	9 6
	8,,11	1916	710	8223	8227
ı	2522	1219	1611	1827	B. wins.
1	1115	2316	1 5	2622	
Ì		1	Variation :		
ı	2 7	16 .19*			1710
ı	1116*	26	2919	2217	
ı	7.2	39 25*	2521(c		B. wins.
ı	(a) An		e stroke b		
ı	(b) Cor	rects my	game N	o. 54. var	intion 1

BY MR. I. P. KETCHUM.

which plays 6.13 plants white to draw. Can any of your critics tear it down?

(c) 30-25 also losses,

(*) Only move.

() On	ty move.			
j			-	
J GA	ME NO. (74—"T3LAC	K DOCT	Oħ.
Played	l at Akror	ı, 🔾., betwe	een ex-St	eriff Mc-
		W. Han		
move:				
1115	711	511	1519	1423
2319	2925	2599	2316	2619
811	1116	1619	29 .32	2415
2217	2420	2316	1612	2114
4 8	811	1219	3228	1017
2523	27 .23	32 . 27	12 8	319
913	31	111:		W. wins.
1714	22,.18	2821	S., 3	***************************************
1017		19 .28	26	
1910		2728		
(a) So		position No		
1 ,,				

GAME NO. 65.-"PRISTOL." Played at Mosley's Kentucky chess-rooms between M. Kaufman and M. G. Thompson, Jr.

	n's move.			
1116	710	1115	1822	2724
2318	1713	3297	23., 19	2/11 7
1619	813	712	22, 26	2115
e415	20 , 25	27., 21	25, 24	7 2
1010	48	3 8	11. 15	6., 9
2316	25, 22	$rac{3}{262}$,	20, 16	13 G
1219	6 I I	10 57	g6 31	i51i
2522	197. G	· 59.133	ĨG., 1	1713
9.11	2	8 1	11 1	1118
189	": ib	arthth	1/21 30	Black
511	12.19	1518	10	Wins.
1 221	1		28 19	W1113.
			is by M. T	Contract
			o, 61 will	
1 129 1300 11				no soutiu
24.,10	11 19	2319 1119 2215	19 .19	8 3
15		1.5 . 10	10, 10	27. 31
2319		11.1	188	3 7
111.15	1 ,	1210	130	Drawn.
11		្លាយ សំនាញ់ Comp		Drawn.
11. 1	2,	1 24 1 24	i.	13., 9
2721	2) .2	15.5		
2421				B. wins.
10 10		់ក្នុងមក្រ		8 3
1916	3	19.113 19.175	15 11	
1219	77 156	1.4	1.1 B	2734
11. 506	20.40	See [4]	1117	B. wins.
l		المساؤس المراز		
7 2	Jo.,@f _	. 2 15		B. wins.
		សំគ្នោង (mi	٠	
19IG		15., 6		12. wins,
1219		19.,31	159	
1		Variation:		
83		8.11		li. winn
2119	9397	27(2)	1914	
l		Triat or	b	
] 3, 7	\$1 a. 10	7. 1. 6. 15	21 .47	19. .21
1015	1 1 .	615	.3 27	B. wins.
(b) 11	. 1 . 1.	40. 1 5-13.	I lack wit	
(62, 79)	R. 12:19, 52	Ellete, wi	Il n' o dra	W.

J. T. DENVIR, EDITOR

Ness all consistentianions and exchanges for partness to the Ostronus Educos, 4tl West Ab St., Chicago, Ill.

TO THE CHECKER WORLD.

Yanta Lines. Land explorers' excursion tickets, at low round trip rates will be sold on September 11th and 25th, via the Pennsylsania Lines west of Pittsburg to representative points in Kaneas, Colorado, Nebraska, I wa. Minnesota, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Indiana Territory, Tenn'esee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. These tickets will be good for return passag- within thirty days from date of sale. Further information can be secured by calling on or ad tressing the passenger or ticket agent in your vicinity of the Pennsylvania Company sylvama Company

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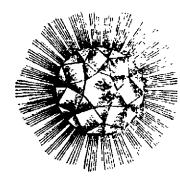
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AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS. Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. JOHN H. OGDEN \$



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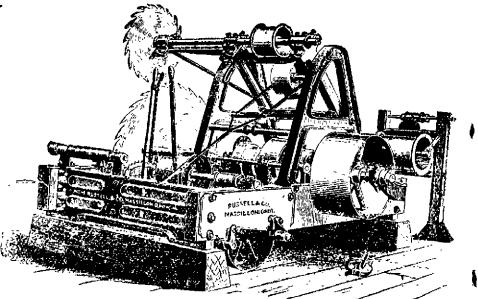
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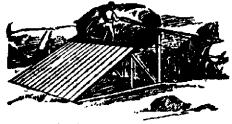
NEWSPAPERHICHIVE®

FARM AND GARDEN.

MODES OF AGRICULTURE PRACTICED BY PROGRESSIVE FARMERS.

An Illustrated Description of How Hay Is Stacked in the Field by Farmers in Northwestern Iowa, Where Wild Great Is Largely Grown

A correspondent in Prairie Farmer gives the following illustrated description of how hay is stacked in northwestern lows, where wild grass is mostly grown and where it is stacked in the field.



A NOVEL HAY STACKER.

Cut and rake in square lands of such a also that the hay will make stacks of the desired dimensions. The stack is to be hade in the center, and the windrows, which should be straight, run towards it. To get the hay to the center use a plank twelve or fourteen feet long, as a rake. Hitch a steady team to each end by a rope or chain tenor twelve feet long. One team walks on each side of the window and the driver may stand on the board or not, as he pleases.

To elevate the hay an inclined plane like that shown in the illustration is used. The incline is made of fence boards sixteen feet long, planed on the upper side, and supported by a frame made of two by four scantlings, which are firmly braced The frame should be fourteen feet long, twelve or fourteen wide, and eight high. To elevate the hay, drive one team on each side of the incline, sliding the hay up and letting it drop over the end onto the stack. It is Lest to have two men drive while doing this. The man who stacks can help, only two men being actually needed to perform all the work.

When one part of the stack gets as high as the incline, the incline can be moved forward a few feet, by hitching one or both teams to the front of it, or by moving it with the plank, as you would a bunch of hay. The first part is topped out while the rest is being pullt. To get the plank out after unloading, unhitch one team and the other pulls it out lengthwise.

Late Fall or Winter Cabbage.

For late fail or winter cabbage, where land is cheap, the plants are set in rows three feet apart each way. This, says Joseph Harris in American Agriculturist. requires 4,840 plants per acre. The land is marked out with a common marker both ways, the plants are dropped where the two rows cross, and a careful man sets them out. They are set deep enough, so that the lower leaves stand level with the surface. The great point is to press the soil firmly around the roots and not merely around the upper part of the Mr. Harris' plan, after marking out the land both ways, is to drop about two tablespoonfuls of fertilizer or a good handful of pulverized hen dung where the horse hoe up and down each row both

The favorite varieties and the time of planting vary considerably in different sections. The usual time of planting these varieties for late fall and winter use ranges from the 20th of June until the 10th of July. Much, however, depends on the land and season. When the soil and preparation are all that could be desired, these varieties can be frequently planted safely until the 20th of July, and occasionally until the 1st of August.

The after management of the crop consists merely in keeping the land clean and mellow by constant use of the cultivator and hoe Simple as this is, it is where many cabbage growers fail. In two or three days after the cabbage plants are set out it is well to run a cultivator between the rows, and follow with a hoe and break the crust round the wilted plants and draw a little fine fresh soil round them. If any of the plants are dead, set out others in their place. In two or three days cultivate again, and keep on cultivating until the cabbage leaves cover the ground. It is one great secret of success.

Ripening Tomatoes.

Tomatoes ripened on the vines are much superior to those that are picked off partly green and laid in the sun to ripen. Many persons, in order to get early fruit, tie the plants to stakes and pinch off the ends of the vines as soon as enough fruit has set. The best soil for tomstoes is a sandy loam, and they will not co well on wet or too highly manured lands.

One Method of Training Tourstoes. A leading market gardener of Pennsylvania describes in Popular Gardening his plan of training tematoes.



not trim, but suchly ties the vines to the stakes unit the trip is removed, when they are allowed to bear over and fruit unit killed by the trest. In training he makes about three tyings to a stake, leaving only the main vine to grow. The shoots or laterals are out back to enal at. The grower quoted from is convinced that leaving suffered to be to protect the f fruit from the direct rays of the sun. and at the same time not so dense as to

WHEAT FOR DIFFERENT SOILS. Interesting Information Furnished by In-

telligent Observers. It is quite well known that varieties that succeed well in some sections of the country prove unprofitable in others under different conditions of soil and climate. New varieties are also being constantly introduced, and it is desirable to learn when and where they succeed or fail in order that as little loss as possible may be sustained by making unnecessary experiments with sorts not adapted to one's own locality. Some interesting informa-tion of this kind is furnished in the reports of intelligent observers to the agri-cultural department * Washington.

The Michigan Agricultural college re-ports that the imported varieties—Geno-ess, white Crimean, Egyptian and Indian grew vigorously in the fall, but were not sufficiently hardy to withstand the winter. Extra early Oakley proved too tender for this latitude. The Diehl Med-iterranean, a bearded variety, stood thick on the ground; no smut or rust; was ready for harvesting July 1, the berry being plump and hard. The McGhee white showed some rust on the leaves, but no smut, ripened unevenly.

Missouri experiment station reports: The Crimean, a coarse wheat, mostly winter, killed. The Indian and Egyptian wheat, all winter, killed. The Diehl Mediterranean stood the winter well and gave a good berry. The Genoese, a failure. The McGhee white gave a moderate yield of most beautiful wheat of light color, with a pearly luster, and ripened June 16. From Pawnee county, Neb., the Sheriff wheat is reported as badly winter killed.

The New York experiment station reports the Dichi Mediterranean is well adapted to this climate Martin's amber is first class. Genoese, white Crimean

and Egyptian are failures The Pennsylvania state college reports all the imported varieties, white Crimean, Genoese, Egyptian and India, winter killed. The yield from one quart Mc-Ghee seed was 22 pounds; extra early Oaklay, 22 pounds; Diehl Mediterranean, 60 pounds: Martin's amber, 13 ounces All suffered considerably from the fly.

South Carolina experiment station reports the extra early Cakley a very early variety, and an admirable sort for this latitude. Yield, about 20 bushels to the acre. McGhee's white is a week later and a good southern wheat. The Diehl Mediterranean rather late, but made a fine yield the Sheriff too late for this latitude; the Egyptian, Crimean and Indian all killed by cold. Martin's amber about half

Virginia, Hampton School reports: Red Mediterranean seems to be the only wheat at all sure here

The southern states generally report but little wheat sown, as it is not as successful as in higher latitudes and is almost invariably injured by rust.

A Desirable Hybrid Rose.

Professor Budd, of the Iowa state agricultural college, thinks that the question of the possible improvement of the beautiful foliaged Rosa rugosa ought to be agitated. He writes:

"So far as yet tried all of its forms from China, Japan, Poland, north Silesia and central Russia are perfectly hardy and perfect in foliage on the great prairies of the west and northwest, where, under common cultivation, nearly all the varieties grown at the east either fail on account of severe winters or imperfect follage and flowers in hot, dry summer air. Some of the red and white varieties of east Europe have already developed all of their stamens into petals, and there are good reasons for believing that judicious crossing and selection would soon give a list of varieties uniting the grand foliage of the rugosa with the beauty and perfume of bloom of some of the favorite old varieties '



HYBRID ROSE-MME. GEORGES BRUANT.

[Half natural size.] The need of hardier varieties of roses than we now have is made apparent over a large part of the rich prairies west and Lorthwest of Lake Michigan, where no variety less hardy than the yellow Harrison can be grown unless more care is given in the way of winter protection than is usually bestowed by the average owner of a prairie homestead Professor Budd closes his letter with the remark that the "professional rose growers should take up this much needed work." The editor of American Garden heartily indorses the professor's remarks and calls attention to the new variety. Mme. Georges Bruant, and Mr. E. S. Carman's success in the same line, as sufficient encouragement to induce our rose growers to systematic efforts in this field of prom-

The experiments of Mr. Carman on the grounds of The Rurel New Yorker have resulted in sixty hydrids between Resarugesa with a lifen from trany different roses. One of the dead of the oto bloom this cason is expt as the editor of The Weekly World a hybrid between R. ru-gosa and harrise, syellow. The flower is a surprise, it has twenty petals, and the color is far from that of either its tather plant (yellow) or its mother plant (a light pink). The color is almost that of Gen Inequentinot

The hybrid rose deficted in our cut, Mme Georges Bruant, is the result of a BTAKING TOWARD PLANTS.

Each plant is trained to a stake four to imherit tre hardy constitution of the broadening from the first foot high. five feet high. The plants are trimmed prother plant, and having folinge much closely at first. Driving only a few thice that of rugosa, while in the flower it branches to early fracing Later be does to simbles a tea rose, the flower is white. aldouble and fragrent, and is partieu aftractive in the lad

Agricultural Notes,

The Eriday following the first day of ly in each year shall bereafter be known bug hout New York state as Arbor day. preclamation of the governor.

New York's appropriations for agriculture and kindred purposes, arcilable ter Oct. 1, 1888, make a total of \$283.

COST OF FEEDING A PAGAN ON AN OCEAN STEAMER. A Crowd of Celestials Leaving San Fran

cisco for Far Cathay-A Quarrelsome

Set of Passengers-Little Waste in Feeding—Profits. The Oceanic Steamship company's office was crowded the other forenoon by Chinamen anxious to avail themselves of the reduced rate of passage by the Canadian Pacific steamahip Abyssinia. Two hundred and forty took passage by her and sailed about 12 o'clock. Many held

off to the last minute in the hope that better terms might be made, but the agents were inexorable. "Don't you fumigate the office after the China steamer leavest" asked a Hawaiian dude, who struggled to the counter through the jabbering crowd of Chinamen to secure a passage to Honolulu by the Australia.

"What ails you?" was the retort. "You should be familiar with the essence of Cathay, as you come from Honolulu," "Of course I am, but 1 othing so rank as this

Good money, all the same. There are no deadheads in the Chinese passenger trade, no round trip complimentary tickets Everything is on a basis of United States gold coin :... 1 no credit.'

Happening along at lunch, the lead thus opened was followed. "See the Abyssinia lot of Chinese?" asked the dispensor of hospitality at a neighboring lunch bar "Seem a queer lot. Give a

CHINES . LAWYERS.

great deal of trouble, most likely. That kind always do. There are cripples and broken down men of all kinds among them. "Have you had experience in that rade!" "Yes, for years. I have been employed

in the Chinese trade quite a long time, but I have quit the sea. These fellows will have an armory with them. They are quarrelsome and dangerous, and there are always see lawyers alloard to stir up trouble

trouble. They tell the ignorant coolies their rights, and if we were not prepared i fight at the drop of a hat it would be all up with us and the ship. We gen-· manage to keep them under." "What is the rate of passage?" asked

reporter who happened to be present. "Twenty-five dollars and whatever we can get for freight."

"Are you in for a freight war?"
"Can't tell. Know only what we are

doing."
"Does \$25 passage money pay the Canadian Pacific on a thirty day voyage, when the old lines could barely manage to get along with a \$50 rate?"
"I should smile. But you just skirmish

around and find out." "What does it cost to feed Chinese pas-

sengers?" "I brought over 1,500 of them one trip at an average cost of four and three-

eighths cents a day per man. Yes, it was a little pinched, but they had enough. Up to 300 a fair average of the cost is ten cents per head daily, above that the average lowers. I think the Pacific Mail figures on twelve cents, but that depends on circumstances.

"What kind of food do they get?"
"Chiefly rice. We take twenty-six different kinds of chows We take white
beans, brown beans, black beans, red beans, green beans-every kind of beans; orange peel, sauces, dried shrimps, dried fish, dried abalone, although they get little of that. But the principal diet is rice. Five pounds of fresh beef will go as far with 100 Chinamen as with five white

They take a big mess of rice and a men small piece of fresh meat, which they lift. Then they pitch into the rice with their chopsticks and sample the sauces They are fond of salt pork and salt meat. Fresh meat goes further. They should never get salted meat or pork."

MUST EAT OR STARVE. "Have you ever had trouble with Chi

nese passengers?" "Often I remember once in the Pekin we had a thousand of them, and the kicked about their food I went down i find out what the trouble was, and then brought down the chief officer The rice was not cooked to their liking.

"I will give you ten minutes to begin eating said the chief officer; 'after that

the rice will be thrown overboard.'

"We could not move. We were surrounded 'Time's up,' said I, calling my boys to clear away. 'Over she goes.' The Chanamen looked sulky for a minute or so. and then sat down and ato the rice, and that was the last of it.

"We never have any trouble coming this way until after we leave Yokohama. Up to that time the coolie is busy filling up, and by the time be reaches Yokohama he is all swollen out with rice, cutting a very ridiculdus figure, with his spindle legs and overhanging stomach. After leaving Japan he is in good condition, and listens to the incendrary talk of the Chinese high binder. If we backed down or weakened in any way it would be all up with us Chinamen are a hard crowd to handle on shipboard

"You have only to give the Chinamen plenty to eat and you have no trouble." said an attentive listener. I was in Hong Kong when the Abyssinia came in three trips ago, and she had trouble about the food Sho then sailed from Victoria The other vessels seldom have any bother of that kind."

"You think that ten cents per day covers the cost of the food supplied ou shipboard to each Chinese passenger?"
"Yes, I do to costs less, with care

when the numbers are large than where there are few on board. There is very httle waste. I essure you this not a being trade at \$15 per hand "-San Fran cisco Examiner.

A Change of Title.

Two are riding in a street car, when care

says to the other "Lock here, Mac, here's Hoadley or ing; he's just written a book. Remer the title, 'Forever Pereft,' and when it is troduce you say something about it. i will please him

Hondley enters and is no once there duced by his friend to Mr. Mac, who s. enthusiastically

'So glad to meet you, my dear say have wanted for a long time to know it author of that charming book-er-er-Never Got Left. "-Detroit Free Pre S

An Honest Criticism.

Her mother, with commendable tact en consideration, was endeavoring to 🤝 something complimentary in regard to to particularly homely infant of a friend and neighbor But our uncompromising small hereine wouldn't have it so. mamma, dat baby looks des like one does little blind kittens what was left our basement; des like a little lukewer kitten."—Washington instehet.

CHINESE SEA GRUB.

Poor, Foolish Men.

This is only the second time in eight weeks that I have had to polish my boots, and yet I had hard work getting my husband to give up his old blacking brush, and the annoyance of having the pasts blacking rub off on his pants, and adopt



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN

The only fine calf\$3 Seam ess Shee in the world made without tacks or nails. As sylish and durable as those costing 35 and 30, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hart the feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand-sewed shoe. Buy the best None gen-uing unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas

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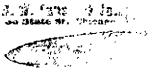
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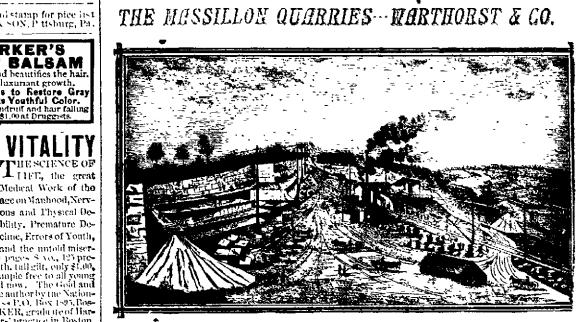
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CANAL FULTON.

Mrs. J. M. Lester and cousin, are exmonths' absence.

rived here as turning, to visit her aged mother, who is seed mady ful at present.

The work has begun on remodeling the interior of Sts. Phillip and James' church, to be completed by the middle

Architect W. H. Dunn, of Cleveland, who holds the position of inspector of buildings in that city, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Hammer.

Our public schools opened Monday, with an enrollment of about three hundred. The entire cups of teachers, excepting the superintendent, consists of home talent. The parochial schools open next Monday.

Dead! Who's dead? Only a tramp. "Who consumes and naught produces. Who, this age of progress, wants not." Did it matter if somewhere there were hearts that loved that vagrant? No, the jury'll draw their fees-say that everything was lovely, and some people say 'twas awful, and some others say 'twas proper, that in less than twentyfour hours from the time our fellow creature was seen alive, his dead body was found, taken away, and not one resident of that community could testify as to its disposition. Found dead within a few miles of cities that issue four dailies. Were they advised to publish and ask information? American speed inhu-

CHAPMAN

Our school commences next Monday, with D. W. Walter as teacher.

Mrs. Tamar Evans is spending a week or so at the residence of Mrs. Richard Work at our mines is very fair at pres

ent. The water is about all out of the old Willow mine. Mr. and Mrs. David George visit ed

their daughter, Mrs. John Selway, at Flushing last week. Mr. and Mrs. John Evans and son J.

D., spent Sunday at the residence of Charles Brinkissom, near Millport Our Sunday School, last Sabbath morn-

ing, passed a vote of thanks to the people for their liberal patronage in assisting to make the Chippewa excursion The patrons of the Massillon postoffice

in this vicinity are sorry to learn of the dismissal of so efficient a clerk as Miss Ella Crawford has proven herself to be.

We are cleased to learn that our old friend, Michael Burke, has seen the evil of his political ways, and has left the Democratic party, and will hereafter keep better company.

Your Brookfield correspondent voices the sentiments of nearly all our temperance friends in this neck 'o the woods, relative to the Prohibition elocutionary contests going the rounds. They are strictly opposed to the political features it contains.

ELTON.

Rev. Ruff preaches his farewell sermon Sunday.

Mr. David Owens has been seriously ill, but is now mending a little.

Mr. Theodore Blocker was appointed assistant postmaster this week.

The wheat is yielding much better and

more than was generally expected. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Boughman were called to Doylestown by the death of the lutes later, on the train.

latter's neice. The McFarren school house is to be improved by a new roof and some internal changes.

Mrs. Amanda Crist is spending a tew days at Canal Fulton, the guest of Mrs. Jane Wertz

Prof. Charles Koehlar and family, of Wooster, and Mr. Will Bean, of Westerville, spent several days at the home of

Mr. Peter Koehlar. John Ricksecker's engine is on the road again, after several weeks' absence

for repairs. He used the engine of Mc-Farren and Baughman until its return. William Evrit, one of the day hands at the Elm Run mine, was injured Mon-

day. His band, or rather his arm from the elbow to the wrist, was caught between two cars and almost crushed. Dr. Ridenheur expects to save the arm, however. Evrit is a hard working fellow, with a family depending upon him for

The Gleveland Horse Fair.

The fall trotting meeting and horse fair of the Caveland Driving Park Company will be neld September 11, 12, 13 and 14. The principal features this season are the large number of speed contests. The grand special will surely be the star race of the year, and will probably be between the winner of the Prince Wilkes-Patron race at Detroit, and the cines, being confident that the peculiar best other star performer the country can produce. Negotiations have been opened with the owners of the great California champions. Stamboul and Guy Wilkes, and one of them may be the other contestants. If so, all other races of the year will pale in comparison with this one. Efforts are also being rilla, and the wonderful cures affected made to secure Mand S. There is a strong probability that the "Queen of the Turf' may come here to attempt the change of the present record over the

track where she made it before.

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make the fastest record possible for him, and even the "Queen" will have to pected home this week, after a three look out for her laurels. Guy has not been prepared for a fast mile "against Miss Annie Werner, of Shelby, ar the watch" heretofore and will not be "strung out" to his full limit before this meeting, as it is Mr. Gordon's pride that his fastest time can be made at home.

A CANAL FULTON SENSATION.

Mrs. Dr. Dissinger Mysteriously Polsoned.

A special to the Columbus Dispatch, from Canal Fulton says: "Some time since Mrs. Dr. Hiram Dissinger was taken ill, and, as was her custom, drank some wine to relieve her pains. Her own supply of wine being exhausted, she asked the doctor, her husband, to give her a quantity from his stock. Shortly after making the request Mis. Dissinger went to her husband's office. and, seeing a bottle labeled wine, thought it had been placed there for her. She drank a quantity of the wine, and was soon taken violently ill, exhibiting symptoms of baving been poisoned. The doctor stated that the bottle contained a poisonous mixture which he had been preparing for a local barber. He stated that the bottle was on the top shelf in his medicine case, but his wife said it was on the table. Several days later while taking her medicine, Mrs. Dissinger noticed that one of her powders did not taste like the others, and remarked on the fact. An emetic was at once administered, and the medicine was thrown from her stomach. Another powder was found which did not correspond with the medicine prescribed. This was sent to Cleveland for analysis and was found to be rank poison. Since that time the greatest care has been taken. Things that were prepared for her, were taken at once to her room, while the nurses carried her medicine in their pockets. Further mishaps were in this way preuented, and on Saturday last the lady was removed to the home of her father, Adam Sisler, in Manchester, about four miles from this place. The lady is still severely ill, and great care must be exercised to insure her recovery. There is a great deal of quiet feeling in the town, and many have been the surmises as to the origin of the mystery."

COMPANY F IS WITH US.

A Scene at the Columbus Station.

The Warwick Guards arrived home this morning at 4 o'clock, very sleepy, and very tired, but very well satisfied with their trip. An unpleasant incident took place in the Columbus union depot before Company F started, by reason of which one young Massillonian is ten dollars poorer. The boys grew rather impatient while they sat in their car, in the station, and one, whose sense of mischief was greater than that of discretion. fired off a blank cartridge. The noise it made astonished him, and it echoed around the building, until a big policeman rushed in to see what the trouble was. He discovered the discharged gun, and requested the company of the man who sat next to it, who happened to be innocent. The officer retired, rather awed perhaps, by the presence of so many warriors, with all their military trappings, but returned with another policeman, and again attempted to make the arrest. Rather than have any trouble, the guilty one honorably confessed and was marched off to the station house, where he deposited ten dollars for his bail, about the amount of his probable fine, and then left a few min-

A large number remained in Columbus, and expect to spen I the week at the Centennial.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Man

Solomon Brown Near Massillon town

Voted to keep Van Buren down. He voted then

For the best of men If he lives 'till fall he'll do it again.

Excursions to Columbus for the G A R. National Encampment, via the Pennsylvania Lines.

The National Encampment of the G A. R. will be held in Columbus, O., from Sentember 11th to 15th. Extensive preparations have been made by the citizens of Columbus for the entertainment of the veterans and their friends. The prominent surviving leaders of the armies of the North will be present, and Mrs. U.S. Grant and Mrs. John A. Logan bave accepted involutions. Excursion tickets will be sold from Massillon at rate of \$2.40 to Columbus, from Septmber 8th to 11th; inclusive, good returning until September 19th. Dy special arrangements excursionists may, upon application, have the limit of their tickets extended up to and including October 19th, Persons going to C dumbus can obtain definite and further information by application to the agent at station named above:

Comparison Solicited, A wide discrimination should be exercised by all who take medicane. The proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla solicit a careful comparison of this medicine with other blood purifiers and medimerits of Hood's Sarsaparilla are so apparent that the people will unhesitatingly prefer it to any other preparation. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not a mixture of molasses and a few inert roots and herbs. but it is a peculiar concentrated extract of the best alterative and blood purifying remedies of the vegetable kingdom The enormous sales of Hood's Sarsana prove even more than has been claimed for this medicine. If you are sick the best medicine is none too good. Therefore take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

School books and school sup-The phenomenal Gay will be sent to | piles, at The Independent Co.'s.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6. - Indications-Fair, slightly warmer; southeasterly winds. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stack, Produce and Cattle Markets for September 5. NEW YORK. - Money 11603 per cent. Exchange steady; governments steady.

Currency sixes, 120 bid; four coupons, 128% bid; fours-and-a-half, 196% bid, The stock market opened active and strong and under the lead of Brie, Union Pacific, New York & New England, Reading, Missouri Pacific and Louisvill & Nashville prices dvanced 14 to 34 per cent. over last night's closing quotations. The market has since sold of fractionally on realizations and is now irregular.

Bur. & Quincy... 1144 Michigan Cent. 834 Missouri Pacific. 83 C., C., C. & I... 88 Del. & Hudson. 1154 Del. Lack. & W. 1444 Ohlo & Miss. 2444 Hilinoiz Central. 118 Lake Shore 98 Louisville & Nash 60% Western Union. 854 Cincinnati.

Ciscinnati.

WOOL—Unwashed fine merino, 16217c; onefourth blood combing, 2021c; medium delaine and combing, 2022c; braid, 18319c;
medium comoing, 2022c; fleece washed, fine
merino, X and XX, 2422c; fleece washed, fine
fleet so, 1622c; fleece
fleet so,

5 60. SHEEP—Common to fair, \$2 0949 00; good to choice, \$1 50/24 00. LAMBS - \$1 00/45 15.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Prime, \$3 70%6 00; fair to good, \$4 00\partial 50; common, \$2 75\partial 75.

THOGS — Best, \$6 50\partial 65; mixed, \$6 35, \$6 45; Vorkers, \$6 20\partial 60\$; of air, \$6 00\partial 65; pigs, \$5 50\partial 60\$; fair to good, \$3 75\partial 400; common, \$1 50\partial 300.

LAMBS—\$5 00\partial 5 75.

Chicago HOGS-Fair to good, \$5 8526 35; mixed packing, \$5 8526 45; heavy to choice, \$6 1036 655.

CATTLE -Choice to extra snipping, \$3 4025 500; mixed, \$1 4023 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 0023 10.

SHEEP-Common to choice, \$2 5024 33.

LAMBS-\$3 5025 85 per 100 pounds.

New York. WHEAT-No. 1 state red, 105c; No. 2 red winter, September, 101c. CORN-Mixed, 54@54½c. OATS-No. 1 white, 45c; No. 2 mixed

October, 3014c. CATTLE-\$1 70@6 10 per 100 pounds live

Toledo. WHEAT-Active: cash, 96)6/298; Septem-

ber, 961/6c. CORN—Steady: cash, 45//6c. OATS—Dull: cash, 24//4c. CLOVER SEED—Cash, October, 34 65. With groans and sighs, and dizzied eyes. He seeks the couch and down he lie; Nausea and faintness in him rise, Brow-racking pains assail him. Sick headache! But ere ong comes ease,

His stomache settles into peace, Within his head the throbbings cease— Pierce's Pellets never fail him: Nor will they fail anyone in such a dire predicament. To the dyspeptic, the bilious, and the constipated, they are alike 'a friend in aced and a friend indeed."

Startling Discovery.

The discovery by the inhabinants of a locality hithecto unvisited by the pestilent scoarge of fever and ague, that it exists in their very midst, is decidedly startling. Such discoveries are made at every season, in esery part of the Union. Subsequently when it is ascertained, as it invariably is at such times, through the valuable experience of some one who has been benefitted and cured by Hostetter's Stomoch Bitters is a thoroughly efficacious cradicator of the malarial poison, and a means of fortifying the system against it, a feeling of more security and tranquility reigns throughout the whole neighbourhood. Besides the febrile forms of mularial disease, dumb ague and ague cake are removed by the potent actio, of the Bitters, to which science also ives its sanction as a remedy or rheumatism, 5, pepsia, constipation, liver complaint, debility, lidney troubles' and all deseases impairing the rgans of digestion and assimilation. The discovery by the inhabinants of a locality

The Population of Mussi

Is about twelve thousaid, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neg ect the proctimity to call on their irnegist and get a bottle of Kemps' Balsame for the threat and lungs. Trial size tree. Large bottles 50c and \$1. Sold by a I dauggiste.

Have your cleaning and dyeing done at "hebaud Bros.", French steam cleaning and dyeing, (established in 1808. Office, 299 Erie street, corner Euclid avenue, Cleveland, O. Largest and most complete, establishment west of

P. S.—We pay express charges on receiving goods on orders of \$3.00 and

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I have been a sufferer from hay fever for 15 years. I read of the many wonderous cures of Ely's Cream Balm and thought I would try it. In fifteen minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the grandest medical discovery ever kdown or heard of.-Dubamel Clark, Lynn, Mass.

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Plain Facts.

Have you pain in the small of the back or hips, sharp pain up the back, at times pain in the head, dizziness, glimmering before the eyes, at times difficult to urinate, at times too free, too clear? If so, remember these are symptoms of Bright's disease, which can be cured in its first stages, but do not wait until then. Go to Morganthaler & Hiester's drug store and ask for a free sample bottle of Dr. Burdick's Kidney Cure, which will convince you. Large size, 75 cents. One bottle lasts two weeks. This is a positive cure for all kidney and liver trouble with a guaranteed sale.

For coughs, colds, sore or weak throats, ask for a free sample of Jackson's Magnum Bonum Cough Svrup, the great throat healer. Large size, 25 cents. Sold by Morganthaler & Hiester. 9-1w

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